





## HOME NEWS

## Axe on state spending needed in inflation fight, Tory critic says

By Our Political Staff

The White Paper on the Government's anti-inflation policy had a hard outer covering of tough words about pay and prices but a soft centre of worrying weakness, with every sentence reeking of abdication and apology in the critical areas of public spending and the public sector, Mr David Howell, an opposition spokesman on Economic and Treasury Affairs, said at Chichester yesterday.

The Opposition, he said, had been advocating cash limits on government expenditure for months, and had asked that it should observe the normal disciplines of every household budget in its spending and proposed conversion to that approach in the White Paper was welcome.

"But where are the ministerial speeches spelling out what this really means? Why the silence on this aspect of the package? Where is the list of appropriate programmes to be cut?"

"Why are these matters tucked away at the end of the White Paper? Are they for real or are they just for decoration? Where is the reworked version of the January Public Expenditure White Paper now required? When will this be published? How many exceptions to the 'no more cash' rule will there be?" he asked.

Public spending was rising at an explosive and insupportable rate, thanks to already agreed pay settlements which the £6 limit would not touch.

"Initially, two of the obvious candidates, food subsidies and council house rent subsidies, are the two items actually increased in the White Paper," he said.

"In the longer term cuts in public spending, with a corresponding reduction both in taxation and the Government's voracious need to borrow, are also essential to get the economy going again and eliminate inflationary pressures."

The Government's attempts to limit its own spending from the general outburst was at the heart of the trouble, and it ensured constant inflationary tensions in society.

"An entirely new regime for public expenditure in Britain is the central requirement in the battle against inflation, and without it the plan to save our country will not work," he said. "The new regime will involve, for a start, dropping the vasty expensive and unnecessary Community Land Bill, the North Sea oil nationalisation plans, as well as other nationalisation proposals."

"In the national interest we will be standing close behind Mr Wilson and Mr Healey to ensure that they follow through the full implications of their intentions in this area. We shall be ready to give them a brisk shove forwards if there is any sign of backsliding in the critical area of government spending."

## NUR chief calls for another look at Tunnel

A reexamination of the Channel tunnel project was called for yesterday by Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

He said the idea had been strongly resisted by Labour MPs because they felt it was a commitment to EEC membership.

He told the union's conference in Jersey: "Let us hope that now the referendum has disposed of that red herring the whole scheme can be reexamined. It is the most economic means of dealing with the ever increasing demand for cross Channel passenger and freight services."

"It is cheaper, quicker and more convenient, and in purely railway terms will give material financial assistance to British Rail by attracting additional traffic."

Mr Weighell urged management to go out and sell the services provided by railways. Next year looked like being a difficult one for transport. Until the economy began to pick up they could not hope for an upturn in business. He would be meeting the Government and the board to talk about the industry's future.

"One thing is clear. We will not accept cuts and closures which are based merely on a desire to balance the books without regard for the needs of the industry or the men and women who work in it."

Mr Weighell criticized the Government for the low priority it was giving transport. He said it was ridiculous that transport had no voice in the Cabinet.

An indication of the low priority was demonstrated in the Prime Minister's recent difficulty filling the vacancy for Minister for Transport. "Judith Hart did not want it. It was reported that other members of the Labour Party did not want it either."

Weighell said he would have recommended Mr Richard Marsh, chairman of the British Railways Board, for the post.

The question of a sensible strategy for public transport was a matter of urgency. The nation could no longer afford to concentrate the bulk of the national resources into building more and more roads. The Department of the Environment was road-oriented from top to bottom, he said.

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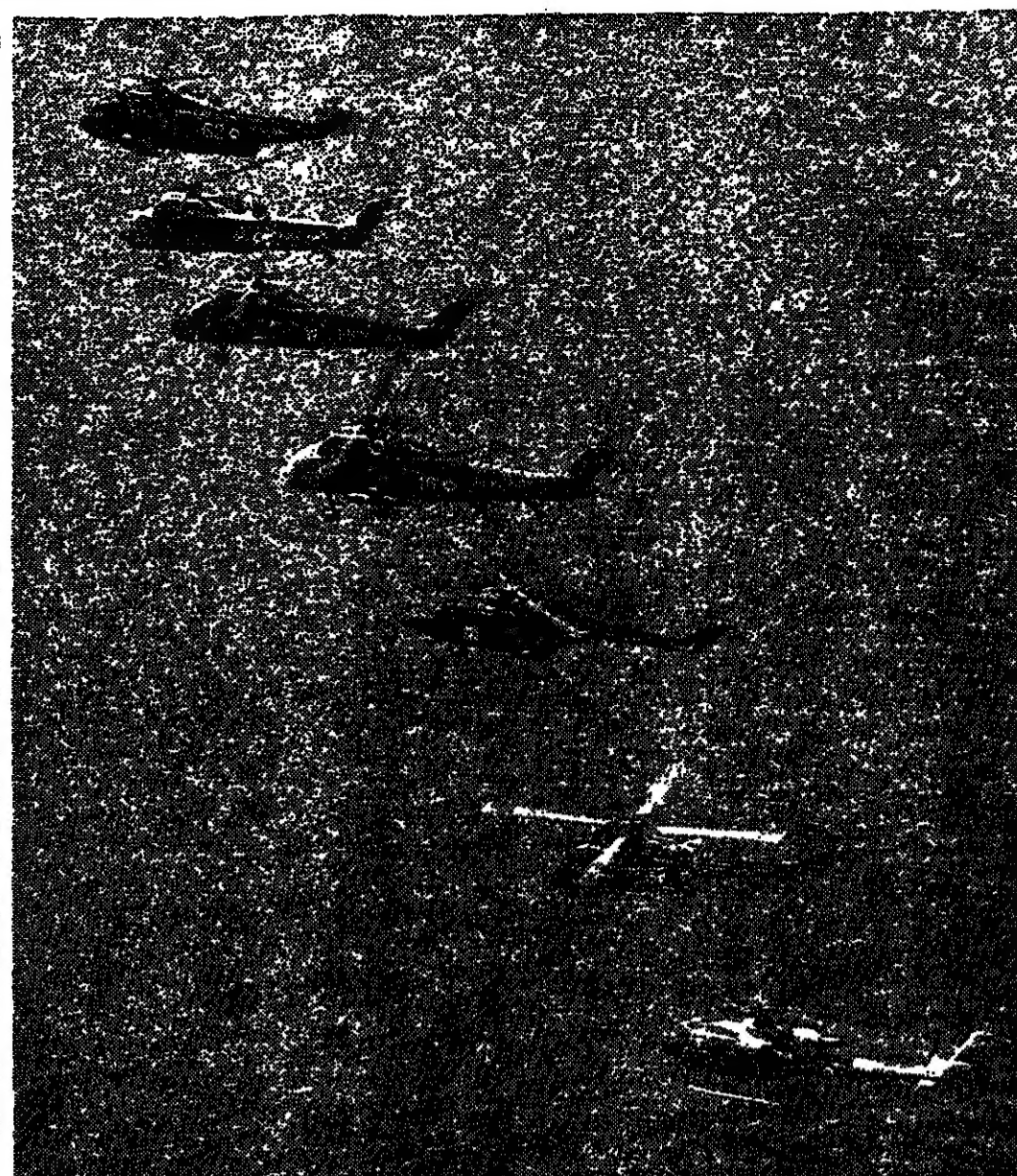
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Naval helicopters: The modern types of helicopter operated by the Royal Navy, photographed off Portland, are, from left, the Sea King, the world's most advanced anti-submarine helicopter; the Wessex Mark 3, an anti-submarine helicopter; the Wessex Mark 5, a troop carrier; the Wessex Mark 1, used mainly for search and rescue operations; the Lynx, entering service next year, it incorporates the latest radar and engineering technology; the Wasp, which operates from frigates in anti-submarine and anti-fast-patrol boat roles, and the Gazelle, a fast helicopter and the Fleet Air Arm's basic helicopter trainer.

## New grants to build more secure units for children

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Department of Health and Social Security is to divert £2m a year from existing budgets to provide more secure places for young people who would otherwise be sent to prison. The amount, to be disclosed in a parliamentary written answer today, will be diverted from existing capital allocations for expenditure on children's services by local authorities.

Powers to make such specific grants will be taken by an amendment to the Children Bill, at present in committee in the Commons. The decision to make direct grants to local authorities to build secure units for children has been taken in the light of growing concern over the number of children aged between 14 and 16 who have been kept in prison for want of secure accommodation elsewhere.

Direct grants have the advantage of being faster to implement than the process of approving loan sanctions on local authority projects. But the decision conflicts with the new policy of the department to give local authority social services departments more say in

deciding what projects should have priority in their own area. Because the money is to be diverted from existing resources the decision is likely to result in more secure units being built at the expense of more day care facilities or ordinary community home places. There was no indication last night of how many places the £2m would produce.

At present local authorities have 200 secure places and the Government is producing another 120 over the next two years. Present local authority plans would produce a total of 8,700 places in community homes, of which a good many would be secure units. But figures produced by the Home Office indicate that about 4,000 young people are sent to adult prisons or remand centres for want of sufficient secure accommodation.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, who tabled questions on the issues involved, said last night that the amount of money involved indicated that the department had acknowledged the extent of the difficulties. "It is a good movement, but it will not be good enough until we get all the 4,000 juveniles out of prison," he said.

## Trial evidence challenged by explosives expert

An explosives consultant yesterday challenged evidence given by a Home Office forensic scientist at the Birmingham public house bombing trial at Lancaster Crown Court.

Nine Irishmen, who have been living in Birmingham, are on trial. Six plead not guilty to murder in connection with the deaths of 21 people, and all of them plead not guilty to a charge of conspiracy to cause explosions in the Midlands.

Dr Hugh Kenneth Black, the consultant, said he had heard Dr Frank Skuse, a prosecution witness, say he was 99 per cent certain that there had been contact between the hands of two of the defendants, William Power and Patrick Joseph Hill, and commercial explosives.

Dr Black said: "I do not agree with these conclusions. There are a number of other substances which could give the same positive reaction as nitroglycerine."

Dr Black, a defence witness, said the substances included some used in varnishes, insecticides and foodstuffs, and in additives to petrol used in racing cars. They also included the product of the combustion of various fuels and could be found in the soil. They were even present in the atmosphere.

Asked if he did not find it extraordinary that five people from the same area should not all show those reactions, he said: "There is a possible explanation that it may be related to when the people washed their hands."

Dr Black said that washing the hands would remove any ammonium or nitrate ions because ammonium nitrate was very soluble.

The trial continues today.

## Father seemed stable, doctor declares

From Our Correspondent

John Auckland's family doctor considered him quite sensible and stable only days before he hattered his daughter, Susan, aged 16 months, to death, a Sheffield inquiry, now in its third week, was told yesterday.

Dr Mohammed Khan said of Mr Auckland, aged 31: "On the last few occasions he had visited me he was quite stable and I did not think there was any cause for alarm or concern."

Mr Auckland, he said, visited his surgery in Barnsley, between 1972 and 1974 mainly to pick up sickening notes. Dr Khan said he considered he was fit for work but he still gave him medical certificates.

The inquiry into why Mr Auckland was allowed custody of his three children when his wife left him and after he had killed a daughter, Marianne, aged nine weeks, in 1968, continues today.

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## Glasgow firemen may strike over pay claim

From Our Correspondent

More than two thousand firemen in the West of Scotland, including Glasgow, may decide to go on strike in support of a pay claim. The first time Glasgow firemen went on strike was in 1973 and the Army had to be called in.

All the 140 stations in the Strathclyde fire brigade area, which covers most of the West of Scotland, will be asked at meetings over the weekend to say whether they want a ballot vote for strike action in defiance of the Fire Brigades Union national conference, which decided by 16,000 votes to 10,000 votes against selective strike action nationally over a pay demand.

Mr Leonard Nairn, Strathclyde branch secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, said yesterday that they had decided to step up the work-to-rule. That meant that when any machine became defective it would remain out of use.

But on the question of a unilateral strike, he decided that this should be left to individual members to see whether they favoured a ballot vote. Their decisions will be reported back to a meeting of the brigade committee on Monday, which will either take place in Glasgow or Paisley. If they want a ballot vote, the committee will then decide when to issue the ballot paper," he added.

## Build-up of IRA units in North-west feared

From John Chatter

Intensive inquiries by CID and Special Branch officers continued in the Greater Manchester and Merseyside areas yesterday after the shooting of two police sergeants and an inspector in the past fortnight and the discovery of a large store of arms and explosives in Liverpool last week.

Senior detectives from Scotland Yard and the Merseyside and Greater Manchester forces held a conference in Liverpool to discuss the implications of the events and the possibility of a build-up of IRA active service units in the North-west with orders to launch attacks if the ceasefire ends.

They are particularly concerned that recent arrests and discoveries were brought about by apparent carelessness and panicking by armed Irishmen and the other better disciplined groups may still be under cover in the area.

Three Irishmen, one of them believed to be Mr Sean Kinsella, one of 19 Provisional IRA men who broke out of the Forlister prison in the Irish Republic last August, are still detained by Merseyside police as a result of the wounding of a sergeant and the discovery of weapons, ammunition and explosives in a house in Crosby last Friday. The three have not yet been charged or officially named. Merseyside police refuse to con-

firm or deny that one of them is Mr Kinsella, an experienced IRA officer who has commanded border units in the Monaghan and Armagh areas.

The men held for questioning under the recent anti-terrorist legislation must be charged by tomorrow morning unless a special dispensation is granted by the Home Office. The Merseyside and Greater Manchester forces are working in close liaison because of the shooting of a police inspector on the outskirts of Manchester a fortnight ago and the later arrest and charging of two Irishmen who gave permanent addresses in the Birmingham area.

Lancashire and Cheshire police forces, with control of number of ports and airports in the North-west are also involved in the inquiries, which have included the raiding and searching of dozens of houses over the past four days.

Det Chief Supt Tom Whittlestone, head of Merseyside CID, confirmed yesterday that charred documents discovered from the Crosby house were being examined by forensic scientists, but emphatically denied reports that they contained a death list including the names of judges who have sentenced IRA terrorists.

The Home Office also denied reports that an attempted escape by a prisoner from Walton jail, Liverpool, on Friday, was connected with the recent arrests of Irishmen.

## Mac Stiofain memoirs will cover secret London talks

From Christopher Walker

While David O'Connell, former chief of staff of the Provisional IRA, awaits trial in the Special Criminal Court in Dublin his immediate predecessor will be launching a new version of his autobiography in a hotel there next Tuesday.

The book, *Memoirs of a Revolutionary*, has been written (apparently without assistance) by Sean MacStiofain, the former English railway shunter and RAF corporal who guided the Provisionals through one of the bloodiest periods of their Ulster campaign.

Originally commissioned by Saxton House, an English subsidiary of an American publishing company, the 400-page book will be published by the small London firm of Gordon Cremonesi. Initially it will be on sale only in Northern Ireland and the United States, where the title will be changed to *Revolutionary in Ireland*.

Because of the continuing dispute in Northern Ireland over the exact nature of recent secret talks between government officials and Provisional republicans considerable attention will be devoted to a section dealing with talks in July, 1972, between six members of the IRA and Mr William Whitelaw. Two days after the talks, the Provisionals' original ceasefire broke down.

The talks took place at a house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, and were strongly criticized by a number of MPs, including Mr Enoch Powell. The other leading Provisionals at the meeting were David O'Connell, Gerry Adams,

Seamus Twomey, Martin McGuinness and Ivor Bell.

Mr O'Connell told me: "The book contains a detailed account of everything that took place at the conference and shows how it may have set the guidelines for subsequent meetings between government officials and members of the republican movement."

Once the leading figure on the Provisional IRA's army council, Mr MacStiofain (originally John Stephenson) is now understood to have little influence, after his trial and abortive hunger strike. He lives with his family in Co Meath.

The controversy over the definition of "loyalty" set off by Mr Powell continued yesterday in Northern Ireland. Mr James Molloyne, leader of the Ulster Unionists, at Westminster, said at a rally in Co Down: "If Ulster were cast out of the United Kingdom its citizens would quite rightly refuse to become citizens of the Irish Republic because of an Act of Parliament so declared."

"We are under no obligation to make water out of an unworkable Act of Parliament."

Sabotage attempt: Police and troops in the Irish Republic are searching for two men who tried to break into a power station yesterday in an apparent attempt to disrupt electricity supplies in Northern Ireland (the IRA reports).

A military seamy fired several shots after seeing the men at Taghadee power station, near Maymooth, Co Kildare, about 17 miles from Dublin. The station feeds surplus supply into the Northern Ireland grid.

## Driving ban on peer

Lord Fermoy, aged 36, was fined £150 and banned from driving for 12 months after pleading guilty at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday to driving while unfit through drink and driving without due care and attention.

## BBC man chosen

Mr John Parry, aged 48, editor of *Inquiry*, the BBC radio programme, has been appointed prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth. He contested Worcester in the 1964 general election.

## Paper loses day a week

The Birmingham Post and Mail company, in a letter to shareholders, said yesterday the group would have to make economies and redundancies and publish *The Birmingham Post* five days a week instead of six to "avoid further erosion of profit and cash flow."

Mr Michael Clapham, chairman of the group, said in the letter that the paper was losing more than £500,000 a year in direct outgoings. Cover prices and advertising rates would be increased from early August.

## Mr Silkin answers Crossman critics

Continued from page 1

Cabinet had taken such decisions as they might wish to take in the light of the report.

"As it is, I regarded it as my clear duty to seek to enforce what I believe to be the present law and to continue to do so unless and until the law is amended or it is held by the courts to be other than I at present believe it to be."

Speaking to a weekend conference of the Society of Labour Lawyers in Oxford, Mr Silkin emphasized that an Attorney-General's decision to take legal action on sensitive issues was entirely his own.

Although he did not specifically refer to his controversial decision to bring proceedings over the Crossman diaries, he was clearly answering criticism that in that case he had been put under pressure to bring action by the Prime Minister

subject to Price Commission approval.

Economies would be implemented over the next two or three months. "There will unfortunately be redundancies but it is hoped that the impact of these can be mitigated."

The company said last night: "Like the *Financial Times*, we are introducing advanced computer technology to improve our viability. Our computers begin to come on line in a matter of months, and that will help the situation."

Mr Silkin said, however, that it was an Attorney-General's duty to inform himself of all the relevant facts before coming to a decision. That would naturally include consultation with officials and colleagues.

"An Attorney-General would be stupid if he did not find out, in a sensitive area, what the relevant minister thought about a possible decision to take legal action," Mr Silkin said.

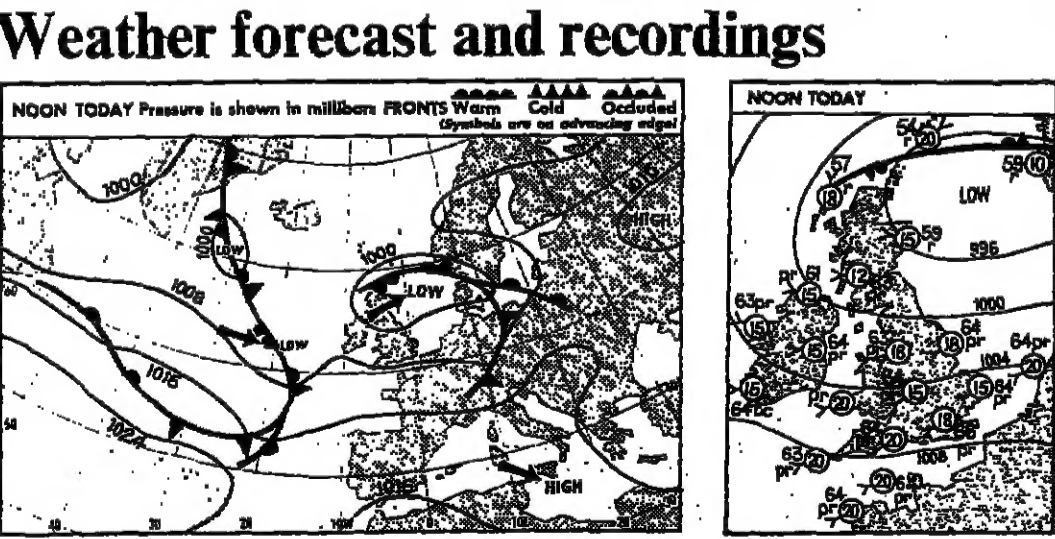
Where, for instance he had to decide whether to prosecute someone in Northern Ireland,

he would take into account what the Secretary of State felt about the possibly dangerous consequences to the province of bringing the prosecution.

But in the end the decision was the Attorney-General's own. It might conflict with the views or interests of his fellow ministers, but he had a duty to carry out the law as it stood, in the public interest.

Last month, after suggestions had been made that he had been placed under pressure in the Crossman diaries case, Mr Silkin issued a statement, and subsequently wrote a letter to *The Times*, in which he made it clear that he was acting under his own volition.

In his statement he said that "neither the Prime Minister, nor any other minister, nor the Secretary to the Cabinet, asked to be consulted by him in respect of either of the pending actions."



Today	7 am	19°C (66°F)	Humidity	7 pm	50 per cent	Rain	24hr	7 pm	8-11 pm	Bar	mean sea level	7 pm	1,011.6 mbars	rising	1,000 mbars = 29.53 in.
London	12.5	18	21	7	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Birmingham	12.5	18	21	7	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Manchester	12.5	18	21	7	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Glasgow	12.5	18	21	7	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Cardiff	12.5	18	21	7	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Belfast	12.5	18	21	7	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Edinburgh	12.5	18	21	7	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
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# If you're not working for the better things in life, what are you working for?

Very few would disagree that the XJ series of Jaguars have always been extremely desirable cars. And it's not difficult to understand why.

No other car before the XJ's introduction – or since – has managed to offer a comparable combination of luxury, safety, performance and engineering.

Certainly not all in one car. And certainly not at the Jaguar's price.

Which is why a Jaguar's values still hold good. Even in today's difficult times.

**While others make compromises, we continue to make Jaguars.**

You will be heartened to know that the only changes that Jaguar have made recently are changes which make the Jaguar range even more attractive.

We have recently introduced a new 3.4 litre version of the XJ, in which our development drivers averaged 18-23 mpg. (An extremely competitive figure for any car in the 3-litre class).

Also, in the interests of efficiency, we have recently added the option of fuel injection to the 5.3 litre V.12 Coupe.

Apart from these recent improvements, we continue to make Jaguars as we have always done: without compromise. Without short-cuts.

We still bench-test each and every Jaguar engine before it is installed in the car.

We still test-drive each Jaguar *twice*.

(Once to discover if adjustments are needed. The second time to make sure they have been carried out.)

We still paint each car seven times; with the final coat being applied only *after* the second road-test.

We still pay careful attention to rust inhibitors and underbody protection.

We still spend an inordinate amount of time engineering out sound and vibration. "Road noise is eliminated from the Jaguar most effectively, and when matched to the excellent engine damping, the car shapes up as one of the most silent it is possible to buy." (Car Magazine).

We still make our dashboards from hand-matched and hand-selected Belgian walnut.

We still give you and your passengers separate front and rear heating controls and vents.

We continue to add an adjustable steering wheel for your comfort. And an anti-dive system

in the front suspension for your safety.

We still give you, as *standard* equipment – water-dispersant tyres; a heated rear window; power-assisted rack-and-pinion steering; a laminated windshield; inertia reel seat belts; and in-built radio speakers, etc., etc., etc.

And instead of just a jack and a prayer, we still give you a comprehensive tool kit, complete to even a tyre gauge.

We continue to do all of this because if we didn't, the cars we build would no longer be Jaguars.

To you. Or to us.

And it would be hard to say who would be more disappointed.

**Even the most detailed listing tells you less than you should know.**

Not even the most comprehensive listing of all the XJ's features can tell you what it is like to actually own and drive a Jaguar.

Of what it will do for your prestige, your sanity, your soul.

Of how it delivers you to your destination unruffled and untired.

Of how it protects you from the noise and chaos which abounds on the roads today.

The only way to discover this is to *experience* it. Because even the shortest of test-drives comes as a remarkable surprise to those unfamiliar with the Jaguar's qualities of safety, silence and swiftness.

**It isn't only the economy that may be in need of an uplift.**

You won't need to be told that recently there have been any number of pressures on businesses and businessmen. And any number of arguments why you should hold tight a little. Perhaps even retreat a little.

The trouble with retreat and compromise is that it can be bad for morale.

What you may well need right now is quite the reverse: a boost for your personal confidence, a reminder of your original aims.

And what better tonic than a new Jaguar?

After all, if you're not working for the better things in life, what are you working for?



**Jaguar**

**It's a long way down to second best.**





## HOME NEWS

## Skill with which squatters shield behind the laws of trespass is causing concern to the police

By Clive Borrell  
The skill with which some gangs of squatters shield behind the laws of trespass and become virtually immune from the law is causing concern to London's police, who have been told of their limited powers of arrest.

Many owner-occupiers and public landlords, such as the Greater London Council, have complained to the police, and in letters to *The Times*, of having been bullied by squatters' so-called "rights".

One woman has protested that because the police were powerless to act she had to hire a private security firm to evict people from her home.

She had left her home locked for three weeks while she went away. On her return she found squatters had caused considerable damage and refused to

leave. The police, she said, were powerless to help her regain possession.

Senior police officers I spoke to yesterday were furious at the apparent impotence to eject squatters, and the public condemnation which, they consider, is being unfairly heaped on them.

"If we see someone breaking in then we can arrest them. If we see someone pouring petrol all over the place and setting fire to the house we can arrest them for arson. But if we see gangs of people inside a property, with no sign of forcible entry, they cannot be touched. Unless the law is changed we cannot guarantee to safeguard people's property", one senior officer said.

The dilemma facing the police is stated in a confidential document designed to give guidance to senior officers.

It says, in part: "In the absence of a specific criminal offence a person improperly on the property of another is in law simply a trespasser, the remedy for which lies in civil proceedings."

"It is thus no part of a police officer's duty to assist an occupier to eject a trespasser unless a breach of the peace has occurred or is likely to occur."

"Officers may, however, render assistance to eject a trespasser if circumstances are exceptional, but he should bear in mind that such intervention is characterised as a peace officer rather than a private citizen aiding an occupier."

"Full particulars of cases in which interference of police is sought should be reported in order that evidence should be forthcoming if desired in any subsequent proceedings."

## Review body to look at penalties for rape

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, has asked the Criminal Law Revision Committee to review the law of sexual offences. Its terms of reference include an examination of penalties, including those for rape.

The Home Office said yesterday that the committee would have the help of a policy advisory committee, chaired by Lord Edmund-Davies, who is also chairman of the Criminal Law Revision Committee.

The other members of the policy advisory committee, who will include some women, have yet to be appointed. Among its tasks will be the examination of the age of consent and giving advice on it as well as any other issues referred to it by Mr Jenkins or the Criminal Law Revision Committee during the review of sexual offences.

The Criminal Law Revision Committee is a standing committee of the Home Secretary to examine aspects of the criminal law. It was suggested in 1968 that it should be asked to review the law of sexual offences, but it has been heavily occupied with other work. Mr Jenkins recently appointed another advisory committee, headed by Mrs Justice Heilbrunn, to advise on the rape law. It will report by October.

## More courts get community work schemes

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Community service schemes for offenders are to be introduced into 10 more probation and after-care areas from August 1. Schemes are also to be extended in seven areas where they already exist.

For the first time arrangements for offenders to carry out community work will be available in some or all of the petty sessions areas of Buckinghamshire, Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, North-east London, Northumbria, Warwickshire, West Yorkshire and South Glamorgan. Schemes already operating in parts of Berkshire, Cheshire, Cumbria, Hereford and Worcester, Merseyside, Somerset and Suffolk will be extended to cover additional petty sessions areas.

## Teacher colleges merge to form new institute

Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist teacher training colleges are to merge to form the country's first institute of higher education.

Roehampton Institute, in south London, is to be formed by the linking of Digby Stuart, Froebel Institute, Southland and Whitelands. It is hoped that half of the 3,000 students will be studying for degrees and diplomas outside the teacher training curriculum by 1981.

The Government has had a change of heart over the closing of teacher training at Huddersfield Polytechnic. Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has told Kirklees education authority that it should plan on the assumption of 300 teacher training students by 1981.



A 230ft chimney near Dartford which was demolished yesterday by explosives detonated by Mr Sydney Irving, MP for Dartford. The work was supervised by Mr Hugh Marshall, an explosives engineer.

## Power of coroner to assess guilt is still under review

By a Staff Reporter

The naming of Lord Lucan as the murderer of Mrs Sandra Rivett, his children's nurse, would have been impossible if the recommendations of the Brodrick committee on coroners, which reported almost four years ago, had been implemented.

The Home Office said yesterday that the report was still under consideration and that no announcement was planned.

The Brodrick committee, following the recommendations of a departmental committee of 1936, urged that coroners should lose their duty to assess guilt and their power to commit a person for trial.

It said: "The damage that these features of a coroner's inquest can do to an individual needs no further emphasis, and we believe that the case for

their disappearance is overwhelming."

The committee recommended that the coroner, provided he is able to determine the medical cause of death, should be able to conclude an inquest at any stage and refer the case to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

In practice, inquests into cases of murder very rarely proceed to the naming of a person as the murderer. The usual procedure is for the inquest to be opened and medical evidence of death to be taken. The inquest is then adjourned to allow police inquiries to proceed and for any criminal trial to take place.

Only when there is no prospect of criminal action, usually because the suspected murderer is also dead, does the inquest follow its full course, including the naming of the person believed to be responsible.

The naming of a person as a normal indictment in a magistrates' court; he is committed for trial. Parallel proceedings in a magistrates' court are not, in theory, necessary.

Between 1961 and 1970 just over 1 per cent of the 8,160 persons committed for trial on charges of murder, manslaughter, infanticide or causing death by dangerous driving were committed by coroners.

Of the 105 cases committed by coroners' inquisition over the same period, the majority were also the subject of proceedings in a magistrates' court. Only a handful were committed on a coroner's inquisition alone, and none of those resulted in conviction.

## Museums and galleries commission too aristocratic, minister says

By Our Arts Reporter

Mr Hugh Jenkins, the minister responsible for the arts, criticized the composition of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries in a question-and-answer session after addressing the annual conference of the Museums Association in Durham yesterday.

Answering a questioner who called for more democratization of institutions that support and fund the arts, Mr Jenkins said: "I am horrified by the extraordinary element of aristocracy to be found in the standing commission. One would imagine only those with titles were interested in art."

He thought something should be done about the situation but added that the people on the commission had done an extraordinarily good job should not be alienated in the process. He thought such organizations should be more democratic and more representative of those engaged in the arts.

The standing commission, whose chairman, Lord Rosser, addressed the conference today, was set up to advise the Government on all matters relating to museums both at the Government's request and on its own initiative.

Mr Ben Shaw, of Merseyside town council, who asked the question, also wanted to know if more help would be given to museums that, although outside London, were national institutions. "They are part of

our national heritage but because of their distance from London they may be overlooked by ministers", he said.

Mr Jenkins replied that although he was a London MP, he had always tried to increase the amount of central government funds for areas outside London.

In his address to the conference Mr Jenkins emphasized his role as one of forwarding the interests of local collections and encouraging them to make the best use of whatever services the national collections could offer.

One major proposal, he said, now being considered involved the reorganization of departments of the Victoria and Albert Museum to strengthen regional aid.

## £185,000 container hijacks alleged

From Our Correspondent

Two members of a gang alleged to have stolen goods valued at £185,000 in 18 months by hijacking containers unloaded from vessels at Southampton were jailed at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

Six London men were before the court, charged with conspiring to steal goods in transit and

handling goods in transit. Herbert Greig, aged 35, of St Stephen Road, Bow, who admitted conspiring to steal goods, was jailed for five and a half years. John Hayes, aged 36, of Craybury Road, Eltham, was jailed for three years for conspiring to handle stolen goods.

Mr Roger Titheridge, QC, for the prosecution, said that stolen trailers with false number plates were used to get the loads to a freight depot in east London. There the seals were cut and goods emptied before the containers were resealed and delivered to customers, he alleged.

Mr Hayes told the police: "I can't put the name on the big men. They are the biggest men in London."

The trial of the other four men was adjourned.

Mr Brutus, a South-African born visiting professor of African literature at Texas University, said tennis was the last of the "big sports" that still had a hold in the anti-apartheid campaign.

The committee hoped to be working in conjunction with other organizations, such as Mr Peter Hain's Stop All Racist Tours, and the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain, to bring pressure on the ILTF through national law tennis federations, national governments, the United Nations and the Association of Tennis Professionals.

Arthur Ashe, this year's winner of the Wimbledon men's singles, is the association's president.

Mr Brutus said demonstrations would be organized at outdoor and indoor tennis tournaments in all countries that supported South Africa's membership of the ILTF, including two of the "worst offenders", Britain and the United States.

Asked what form the demonstrations would take, Mr Brutus said that details of the campaign were to be announced at the end of this month. But he found the anti-apartheid demonstrations at Bristol, when bags of money were thrown on to the courts to obliterate the lines, and in Oslo, when balloons filled with oil were thrown on the courts, both very effective.

## Applications to raise cheese prices pending

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Cheese is to be the first subsidized food to rise in price after publication of the counter-inflation White Paper. It transpired yesterday that manufacturers had applied to the Price Commission as soon as legally possible after their last rises in March and April.

The Milk Marketing Board and Express Dairies said they had asked permission to charge more for cheese. The Co-operative Wholesale Society said: "We have an application pending for possible implementation next month."

Unigate said: "There is a possibility of a change in September because of EEC arrangements, and we are looking at our internal increased costs."

## Club car charge

John Moore, aged 18, unemployed, of Stowe Road, Clee, Northampton, was remanded in custody for a week by magistrates at Northampton yesterday, charged with attempted murder involving an alleged car incident at a social club.

## Psychiatrist who assaulted boy has case discharged

An Ulster child psychiatrist who indecently assaulted a Belfast boy aged 13, had his case discharged by the Disciplinary Committee of the General Medical Council in London yesterday.

Dr Roderick Morrison Fraser, of Whitehouse Park, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, committed the offence on a trip to London in 1971. In 1972 he pleaded guilty at Bow Street Magistrates' Court to indecently assaulting the boy, and in 1973 the disciplinary committee found that he had abused his professional position as a specialist in child psychiatry and was guilty of serious professional misconduct. Judgment was postponed and further postponed in March and July last year.

Dr Fraser has been receiving treatment from consultant

psychiatrists, and yesterday the committee told him that in view of his "continued response to treatment" it would be proper to discharge the case.

A doctor accused at Doncaster Crown Court nearly two years ago of drug offences was ordered to be struck off the medical register by the disciplinary committee. Dr Henry McKewen, of Stonehill Rise, Scawthorpe, Doncaster, did not attend the London hearing and was not represented.

Mr Kenneth Widgery, for the GMC, told the committee that Dr McKewen had at one time indiscriminately prescribed drugs, mostly to casual acquaintances whom he met in pubs. In August, 1973, he was sentenced to a total of nine months in prison suspended for two years after being convicted of various drug offences.

## Petticoat Lane death

Mr Jack Moss, aged 66, died yesterday when he fell from a nineteenth-floor flat in Petticoat Lane street market, in Middlesex Street, Aldgate.

## New typhoid case

A third case of typhoid has been confirmed in Bristol after the return of package holiday-makers from Majorca. The victim is a woman, aged 23.

## Baby-feeding advice criticized

By a Staff Reporter

Obstetricians, advertising by baby-food manufacturers, and pain-killing drugs administered during childbirth are responsible for the low proportion of women who breast-feed their babies, a conference on breast-feeding organized by the Department of Health and Social Security was told in London yesterday.

The conference, at which most of the speakers favoured breast-feeding, had its origins in the department's report *Present Day Practice in Infant Feeding*, published in October, 1974, which emphasized the advantages of human milk in feeding infants.

Mr John Malvern, consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist at Queen Charlotte's maternity hospital, London, said obstetricians were lax about providing ante-natal information on feeding.

Although doctors were on the whole agreed that breast milk was better than cow's milk for the baby, particularly for its anti-infective properties, only about a quarter of mothers breast-fed their babies.

If breast-feeding was to be encouraged it was important that hospitals should have a set policy, he added. Obstetricians, paediatricians and midwives should give consistent advice, which should be maintained by district midwives, health visitors and general practitioners after mothers have left.

Obstetricians had a duty to ensure that pregnant women attended ante-natal clinics or received some form of intensive advice about feeding. The literature handed out by the hospitals was not enough.

Although he appreciated the advantages of breast-feeding, Mr Malvern gave a warning that it was not always best for the mother, particularly if she was tired or ill.

Advertising in the free brochures given away by doctors and ante-natal clinics should be reduced, she said. Although the editorial content might give roughly equal coverage to feeding by bottle and by breast, the advertisements were nearly all paid for by the baby-food manufacturers.

In *Your Baby*, Part 1, for instance, there was one picture of a mother breast-feeding her baby, but 11, some of them in colour, of bottle-feeding.

Pain-killing drugs might make breast-feeding more difficult by slowing the baby's reflexes, Mrs Gillie said.

Mrs Louise Gillie, representing the Association for Improvements in the Maternity Services, suggested that voluntary workers from lay organizations should be allowed into clinics and hospitals in order to promote breast-feeding.

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## Warning given of woodland and farm speculators

By Our Estates Correspondent

A warning that land speculators are operating in some parts of Kent was given yesterday by the Kent branch of the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers. It says speculators have bought areas of farmland and woodland for resale in small parcels.

Mr John Heddle, the branch chairman, said buyers were being led to believe the plots, sometimes as small as a tenth of an acre, might have planning permission but they were in fact in the green belt and had no services.

Dubious advertising techniques were being used, he said, and although they might not be breaking any laws most of the advertisements implied that planning permission might be obtained in the future, though that was unlikely.

Yesterday's papers included one by a Canadian about astronomy in post-Renaissance Europe; one by a Dane about early European observatories; and one by a Portuguese about nautical aspects of astronomical theories and observations in Europe down to 1675.

Professor Gingerich argued that observation tends to be an exceedingly important advance: for instance, the Copernican heliocentric universe and Einstein's general theory of relativity were both founded originally in theory, not observation.

Professor Gingerich discussed the relative importance of observation and theory in the development of astronomy. He argued that observation and instrumental techniques are often brought into use in astronomy before the subject is ready for them. There is therefore a period of quiescence

Copernicus leading up to Newton. The phrase, the new astronomy, came into use again in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to refer to the new techniques of astrophysical measurement.

Professor Owen Gingerich, of the Centre for Astrophysics at Cambridge, Massachusetts, yesterday launched the week of learned papers into orbit with a discussion of the development of astronomical theory and practice over the past 300 years.

Professor Gingerich pointed out that the astronomy that developed in the seventeenth century was called by contemporaries "the new astronomy" that was the working out of the heliocentric theory from

## Two women are remanded in custody again

By Philip Howard

About a hundred starry-eyed astronomers and historians of astronomy from 16 countries have gathered at Greenwich for a symposium to celebrate the tercentenary of the foundation of the Royal Observatory.

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Angela Otaola, aged 23, was remanded in custody again at Marylebone Magistrates' Court yesterday, on two charges under the Firearms Act. Miss Otaola, of Hereford Road, Bayswater, is accused of having a 9mm Browning pistol with two magazines, a 7.65mm automatic pistol, a silencer and two magazines, and a 7.65mm Mauser pistol and two magazines with out a certificate. The other charge against her alleges illegal possession of ammunition.

In a separate hearing, Maria Tobon de Romero, aged 38, was charged with uttering a forged passport. Both will appear again on July 23.

Mrs Romero's address is Coleherne Road, West Brompton, London.

## 'Public has right to know facts on mental hospitals'

Reports by the Hospital Advisory Service should be made public, the National Association for Mental Health says.

"Now that the HAS report on Broadmoor has been leaked to the press, the Department of Health and Social Security, which is considering the reorganization of this useful independent watchdog, should put an end to the useless tradition of ineffectual secrecy", the association said yesterday.

The public has a right to know what goes on in hospitals and particularly in special hospitals like Broadmoor, which help to perpetuate many of the more ridiculous myths about mental illness.

"More knowledge about the facts would enable people to judge the value of the HAS recommendations. The association believes they contain a great deal of common sense

which has been absent from the management of Broadmoor over the years."

"Our only reservation is about the ability of the present staff within the present structure in the hospital to carry through any programme of reform. It should be possible to balance the need to protect the public from the dangerous prisoner suffering from mental disorders while providing an adequate treatment and rehabilitation programme."

The advisory service's report on Broadmoor recommended that selected patients should spend part of their rehabilitation period in hospitals outside hospitals, and that mixed-sex wards should be tried in hospitals.

It also suggested that patients near release should live in groups inside the hospital, doing their own cooking and shopping and handling money.

responsibilities, as would the disabled and retarded. He would need enough power to deal with the planners for land and housing and to move early enough to ensure that communities start with a healthy balance of opportunities for varied living.

He would need to relate to government departments for education, health and employment. Above all, he must have authority to argue with the Treasury because a lot of money will be needed. We shall not make leisure really meaningful unless we persuade governments to take it seriously.

Mr Solly points out that the leisure needs of the retarded are as important as those of others, although their requirements would be vastly different.

"Until now," he says, "the consideration of leisure for the mentally 'handicapped' has understandably taken second place to their other basic needs."

A minister of leisure is called for today by Mr Kenneth Solly, chairman of the National Federation of Gateway Clubs, which organizes leisure activities for the mentally handicapped. He says that leisure should be given a new status and a new dignity.

In a booklet published by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, Mr Solly says that the minister would be concerned with sport, libraries, art galleries, concert halls, theatres, swimming pools and athletic grounds, and would ensure that there were craft workshops and wildlife parks. He would also have a say about dance halls and race tracks so that the contribution that commercial enterprises make to leisure would not be ignored. Youth organizations and old people's clubs would be included in the minister's

responsibilities, as would the disabled and retarded. He would need enough power to deal with the planners for land and housing and to move early enough to ensure that communities start with a healthy balance of opportunities for varied living.

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"Until now," he says, "the consideration of leisure for the mentally 'handicapped' has understandably taken second place to their other basic needs."

Miss the Heathrow traffic instead of your plane

We're sorry, but it's only fair to warn you that essential building and roadworks involved in the construction of the new Piccadilly Line underground link could delay traffic and parking at the airport over the holiday period.

So please don't come by car if you can avoid it. You'll be better off catching an airline coach from a town terminal, a London Transport bus (82, 105, 140, 223, 285 or A1 Express from Hounslow West) a Green Line coach 724 or 727, or British Rail air-link coaches from Feltham, Reading or Woking stations.

Meanwhile we're improving the airport as fast as we can. Have a good holiday.

British Airways Authority

Handwritten signature or mark.



## HOME NEWS



Alison Perou, above, is to accompany her husband, Sidney, as nurse to the British Geological Expedition to New Guinea, which yesterday.

## New hospital land to improve mental care

Social Services

£500m could be raised to build new mental hospitals, say the Health and Social Security Committee, in a report published yesterday.

The report, which was a joint effort of the Health and Social Security Committee and the Social Services Committee, says that the current system of mental health care is inadequate and that a major move would be to build new hospitals.

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## Blacks call for £100m home to help elderly

A £100m a year programme to help the elderly is called for by a Fabian Society report published today. Mr Nicholas, an economist, who is chairman of the society, says that the current system of care for the elderly is inadequate and that a major move would be to build new hospitals.

## ms damage es and s in North

affected many areas north and Midlands yesterday after heavy rain and damaging winds. In Derbyshire 500 Melbourn were with- ricted for a while after had struck power lines and parts of the M6 in hire and Cheshire uardous because of smashed windows at Nottinghamshire, local council sent out crew to deal with the At Ripley, Derbyshire, shattered glass green- s had to pump out homes in Ashbourne, and Chesterfield. Tel- munications were rts of Staffordshire. of burglar alarms in hester area were set a thunderstorm. In rts of the North, d business premises ded. Parts of Bolton r 3ft of water, and as diverted. Severe in Middlesbrough. Ties bridge. Pts out at Warrington when blew fuses, and e delayed. Trans-Pen- ic on the M62 was a a crisis by town- and poor visibility.

## Reorganization of councils urged by Plaid Cymru

From Trevor Fishlock Cardiff  
Plaid Cymru calls for a re-organization of local government in Wales and replacement of rates by local taxation, in evidence presented to the Layfield Committee on Local Government Finance, published yesterday.

## WEST EUROPE

## Parisians ask troops to lunch after Bastille Day parade

From Charles Hargrove Paris, July 14

It is not easy to innovate over something as traditional as the July 14 ceremonies. But President Giscard d'Estaing is never short of inspiration. Last year, he had decided, in the face of many objections, to transfer the military parade from the Champs Elysees to the place de la Bastille, whose symbolism seemed to him more appropriate.

This year the parade was held in the popular eastern quarter of the capital, along the broad sweep of the cours de Vincennes, between the Porte de Vincennes and the place de la Nation, site of a famous fair since the middle ages and of the guillotine from 1793 to 1795.

Once again, his aim was to give them a double significance: to emphasize the really popular character of the national day; and to reconcile Frenchmen with their Army, which has been the prey of criticism and unrest for some time.

"It is important," he said at the garden party at the Elysee Palace, held after the impressive military parade, "to show that French youth participate in the defence effort of France. The July 14 celebrations are also a popular fête: it is on French soil that political freedom was invented."

With France to preserve her dash, her ardour of 1789, to be proud, to defend, to be enthusiastic for the cause of liberty, as on July 14, 1789.

The military parade was even more impressive than last year. It comprised 13,000 men and a number of representatives of women's services, as well as 400 tanks and armoured vehicles, which had shown last year in order to save fuel. The novelty this year were six Pluton tactical nuclear missiles, mounted on the chassis of the AMX30 tank, which has now been issued to two artillery regiments.

The missiles have a range of

130 kilometres (25 miles) and can deliver a nuclear charge of between 15 and 20 kilotons. They looked like huge howitzer shells.

Another novelty was a detachment of 44 AMX10 troop carriers, tracked, amphibious vehicles capable of making 40 mph—the same as the AMX30 medium tank.

The parade opened with a detachment of boys from the cadet school of the Central African Republic, in camouflage dress and white gloves, invited by President Giscard d'Estaing when he attended the Bangui conference earlier this year.

Among the infantry regiments were several detachments of the home defence forces, often regarded as the poor relatives of the nuclear and intervention forces; and a strong contingent of national servicemen.

M. Giscard d'Estaing had up his sleeve for this occasion yet another rendering of the *Marseillaise*, which rang out for the first time when, after inspecting the troops massed along the boulevard Soult, he arrived at the official stand.

Instead of the slow, solemn drumless version performed a year ago, which was distinctly unpopular, the new one, as he put it, "struck a balance between the solemnity of the hymn of Rouget de Lisle, and its character of a military march."

The tempo reverted to the traditional fast pace, the drums were much in evidence, but the booming of cannon simulated by base drums has disappeared.

To bring the Army closer to the new chief of staff, asked Parisians to invite for lunch in their homes the men and women who had taken part in the parade. The response was overwhelming. Some 6,000 invitations poured into the Defence Ministry. Only a third of them could be accepted, for logistical reasons, because after the parade the men had to return to barracks to leave their weapons.

## France and Guinea make it up

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, July 14

After a breach of 17 years, France and Guinea have decided to resume normal relations. The announcement was made today, on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, at the express desire of President Sékou Touré.

It was not only because it was the national day of France, President Giscard d'Estaing said, but "because it is the feast of freedom in the world". A painful page had been turned. "New prospects of cooperation are henceforth open between the two countries which have in common many memories and interests."

President Sékou Touré told a meeting in Bamako on Sunday that diplomatic relations with all that implied, would be restored. They were broken off in 1958 with the recall by both countries of their ambassadors. A French delegation was at present at Conakry, he said, to work out the details of the exchange of ambassadors.

A long communication published simultaneously in Paris, Conakry and New York states that pending questions between the two countries will be settled positively. One of these is the future of about 20 French nationals involved in the attempted landing in Guinea by foreign mercenaries, and lingering since then in Guinean jails, as well as economic and financial problems.

President Giscard d'Estaing, who was in his native Angoulême yesterday, said that the restoration of normal relations presupposed that the question of the French nationals would be solved.

## July 30 set for summit at Helsinki

From Our Correspondent Geneva, July 14

The 35-nation conference on security and cooperation in Europe today set July 30 as the provisional opening date for the Helsinki summit at which heads of state will put their names to its final recommendations.

Agreement was achieved by Malta joining the consensus, its insistence on a reference to setting foreign forces out of the Mediterranean area seemingly satisfied by an impeccably innocuous phrase devoid of time context.

The repercussions of last week's prolonged deadlock over this point had already vanished like a mirage, a result of delegates' weekend labours on a compromise.

Under the Canadian proposal on July 30, as accepted today, the date is a "target" one, to be confirmed tomorrow when all its conference texts are supposed to be approved.

As this is now a mere formality, one or two minor points may still remain to be settled on Wednesday. Of those now outstanding, the more important relate to most-favoured-nation treatment in East-West trade and to advance notification of military manoeuvres.

The provisions on follow-up, as inscribed today for approval, give 1977 for a first assessment conference by high government officials.

## Sir Christopher recasts Disraeli doctrine for Tories in Europe

## Soames appeal for EEC centre-right unity

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, July 14

The British Conservative Party must join forces with other centre-right groupings in the European Community if it is to make the contribution that it should to the future politics of Europe. Sir Christopher Soames, the European Commissioner for External Relations, said today.

"The development of the Community is making it increasingly necessary for us to have a coherent view of what sort of society, what sort of life we will want in Europe in years ahead," he told a meeting of the European Conservative Forum in Brussels.

"We of the centre-right will need to organize ourselves so that our opinions may make the contribution they ought to Europe's future."

Sir Christopher, a former Conservative minister, said that centre-right parties in Europe still worked in separate compartments and tended to concern themselves almost entirely with issues posed in an exclusively national framework.

"We now need to move beyond these peculiarly national

concerns and to think of what contribution the parties of the centre-right could make together to the formulation of Community policy," he said.

After outlining the development of British Conservatism, Sir Christopher said: "When we ask ourselves the question, 'What sort of Europe?'—issues of economic and monetary policy, of industrial policy, of social policy, of external relations—we could find difficult common ground to reach concrete and practical conclusions in every sphere."

"So a balance must be found which combines the greatest possible advantage in respect of consumer choice and economic logic, with the least disadvantage in respect of standardization and centralized regulation."

"I believe that, in the concept of 'optional' harmonization, which has now largely replaced the earlier emphasis on a universal regulation, we have found the right balance which can have the support of all the elements of the centre-right."

"The 'optional' approach enables you to produce whatever is required for consump-



Sir Christopher Soames: "We will need to organize ourselves."

tion on the home market, while the obstacles to international trade inside the Community in the item in question are removed so long as certain common standards are met.

"In other words, it means stopping governments from stopping people getting what they have a right to have. It does not mean narrowing consumer choice; it means enlarging it."

"We [British Conservatives] must learn to think of the Community more as an extension of home affairs. We shall have to understand that, what is at stake in Europe, is the formation of an increasingly integrated and homogeneous society whose character we ought to be seeking to mould because it will increasingly in the future shape our own character and the way of life of generations to come."

"And we shall have to take to heart the fact that, if our cherished tradition of British Conservatism is to make the contribution that it should to the future politics of Europe, it will only be by way of its participation in an effective centre-right alignment which joins it with the traditions of other parties and other nations."

"The Conservative Party," said Disraeli, "is a national party or it is nothing." A hundred years later, I believe his celebrated sentence should be given an added dimension: the Conservative Party of today and tomorrow is a European party or it is nothing."

## Oil scandal affronts Communists

From Peter Nichols Rome, July 4

The Exxon Corporation's admission that it paid at least \$46m (about £20m) to Italian political parties "to further the progress of democracy" is regarded here as greatly extending the horizons of alleged corruption by oil interests.

It comes when relations between Italy and the United States are still suffering the effects of the massive Communist gains in the regional elections last month. One commentator in the left-wing Rome newspaper *Paese Sera* is calling for an explanation of the attempt to involve the Communists in these allegations of raking money.

According to the Exxon admission, \$86,000 was placed at the disposal of the Communist Party, but that there was no

evidence of its ever having reached them.

The Communists issued an indignant denial last night; the party's hands were clean and so were its coffers, according to the Communist newspaper *L'Unita*. The statement also called for full light to be shed on the whole affair.

The chance of that is slim, as the Communists themselves know better than anyone. Before the elections, the Communist accused members of a parliamentary commission inquiring into earlier payments by oil companies of burying the facts.

Signor Ugo Spagnoli, a Communist parliamentarian who was a member of the commission of inquiry, also claimed that by paying out vast sums of money, the oil companies had obtained at least one parliamentary law, six decrees

and eight ministerial decrees which benefited them by hundreds of billions of dollars.

The whole matter of payments made by oil firms now appears broadened by the attempt to involve the Communists for the first time among the payees. To judge by the Communists' statement, the effect of this move may well be to sharpen Communist determination to reopen the inquiry and carry it much further forward than the commission managed to do when it dealt with the earlier accusations.

Another reason why the Communists may be pressed into demanding a stronger inquiry is that the conservative press here has used the Exxon statements as if they were confirmation of payments to the Communists.

## Ukrainians disillusioned by Rome

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, July 14

Representatives of Ukrainian Catholics today expressed that the Vatican was ignoring the problems of five million members of their Church persecuted in the Soviet Union.

Professor Vasylyi Markus, of Loyola University, Chicago, told a press conference in Rome that Ukrainian Catholics were disillusioned.

He went on: "I am afraid that in a few months an agreement on European security may be signed; and that the document which does not contain any guarantees of religious freedom may be endorsed by the Vatican's representatives."

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WEST EUROPE

# M Ortolí urges financial defectors to return to the European Community 'snake' currency float

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, July 14

The European Commission gave strong backing today to the French view that international monetary and financial issues should be at the centre of discussions at the summit meeting of European heads of government which opens in Brussels on Wednesday.

In his traditional end-of-term report before the Community closes down for the summer holidays, M François-Xavier Ortoli, the President of the Commission, echoed recent statements by President Giscard d'Estaing, emphasizing the importance of a return to monetary stability and fixed exchange rates.

M Ortolí expressed pleasure over the recent return of France to the so-called "snake", the system whereby EEC currencies, except those of Britain, Italy and Ireland, float jointly within a narrowly defined band of fluctuation.

It was important, M Ortolí said, that the three defectors should as soon as possible rejoin the "snake", which he described as an "important act of community discipline" enabling Europe to speak with greater weight in its dealings with the United States.

The move to international monetary relations than running the United States Treasury, M Ortolí said, apparently implying that some members of the EEC were not adopting a sufficiently European approach.

One of the things the French have been pressing for, so far without success, is the setting of a Community level for the dollar to prevent erosion of France's trading competitiveness through appreciation of EEC currencies against an undervalued American currency.

Most of France's EEC partners, notably the economically weaker ones such as Britain and Italy, have little desire for an early return to fixed parities and are suspicious of French motives which they see as thinly disguised anti-Americanism.

For similar reasons, President Giscard d'Estaing is likely to meet with a reticent and wary response if, as expected, he elaborates in Brussels on his latest suggestion for an autumn conference of leaders of the chief industrialized nations to discuss monetary and financial issues.

Aside from monetary issues, the European Council, as the three-yearly summit is called, will be the last opportunity heads of government will have to outline a common position on energy, raw materials and aid to developing countries before the important United Nations special session on raw materials in September.

Although it is now generally accepted that oil must be tackled on an equal footing with other raw materials, there is to be any hope of reactivating the ill-starred dialogue between producers and

consumers, considerable differences still divide France from the other eight members of the EEC who belong to the American-sponsored International Energy Agency.

On raw materials, a number of schemes have been put forward, including various proposals by the European Commission, most of which involve some form of price mechanism for stabilizing the earnings of producing countries so as to even out price fluctuations and afford security of supply to the industrialized consumer nations.

Among the questions which heads of government must consider are exactly what commodities should be included in any agreement with the developing world, and whether special attention should be given to a selected group of exceptionally poor nations.

The secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has already drawn up its own lists of suggested commodities and specially deserving nations. One of the choices before the EEC is to decide whether to go along with these or put forward its own proposals.

Another topic that seems certain to feature prominently at the summit is the increasingly uncertain political situation in Portugal. EEC governments have committed themselves in principle to an ambitious programme of increased trade and aid for Portugal but it is linked with the development of a "pluralist democracy".

OVERSEAS

# Congress to challenge Mr Ford on oil prices

From Frank Vogel  
Washington, July 14

The first round of a big battle between President Ford and the Democratic majority in Congress opened today with an announcement by the White House that Mr Ford would send a Bill to Congress in the next few days that called for the gradual ending of oil price controls.

Senator Henry Jackson said he would seek to block the Bill, as soon as it was presented. The Bill is seen in Washington as a major test of strength for the President and probably the most important challenge to the idea that the vast number of Democrats in the Senate and House of Representatives make this a veto-proof Congress.

Mr Carl Albert, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr Thomas O'Neill, deputy leader of the house Democrats, both said that Congress would reject the President's efforts at price decontrol. Mr O'Neill said a main argument against the Bill was the proposal that oil prices should be allowed to rise to as high as possibly \$13.50 (about 66¢) a barrel.

The new Bill is important because it will have a direct impact on inflation and world oil prices. The President has threatened to veto legislation to extend domestic oil price controls beyond August 31 if Congress rejects it. The Democrats in Congress would then try to override the President's veto.

The main features of the new Bill are the gradual ending of all price controls on domestically produced crude oil, the imposition of a windfall profits tax on oil companies, and a refund granted to offset new exploration costs, and tax rebates to lower income groups to offset the increases in oil prices produced by decontrol.

The White House claims that the impact of the legislation will be to increase domestic petrol prices by only 1 cent a gallon this year and by a maximum of 7 cents a gallon by the end of 1978, when all controls will be abolished.

Senator Jackson argued today that the ending of controls would add 15 cents a gallon to petrol prices immediately. The White House says that ending price controls will lead to reduced domestic consumption, because of price rises, and that it will also stimulate domestic production. It maintains that by ending controls, the volume of oil imports can be cut by 900,000 barrels a day by the end of 1978.

Opponents of the legislation maintain that ending controls will have a dramatic, inflationary impact and will result in a further substantial boost to oil company profits. In Congress the Bill is going to be used, to some extent, as yet another means of bringing pressure on the oil companies. Many congressmen feel the oil companies have been exploiting an array of cost-cutting devices and that the Ford Administration is extremely sympathetic to the interests of the oil companies alone.



Former President Nixon greets other beach-lovers near his home in San Clemente, California.

# Manila grants autonomy to Muslims as rebels attack

Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, July 14.—President Marcos of the Philippines has sent a telegram to the Islamic conference here saying that he has granted autonomy to Muslims in his country.

The message from Mr Marcos is under study by the Islamic foreign ministers, the conference spokesman, Mr Gamal Muhammad Ahmad, said.

Meanwhile a Philippine Muslim complained that none of the \$7m (£3.3m) earmarked by last year's conference for the Philippines was actually disbursed.

Haji Datu Salipada Pendatun, President of the Philippine Muslim Association, said he came to the conference to ask them to put last year's Philippines resolution on Muslim economic development into effect.—Agence France Presse.

Five civilians were reported to be seriously wounded and 25 others were missing and believed dead in the attacks over several days in the coastal villages of Zamboanga province, about 500 miles south of Manila. The rebels, in army fatigues, came on board boats when they attacked the villages of Salabuyo and Sarabay.

The fighting coincided with the Islamic conference, which began on Saturday with about 40 Muslim nations participating. Mr Muhammad Hassan el-Tohamy, the Islamic Secretary-General, last month presented the autonomy proposal to President Marcos to resolve the conflict that has killed more than 3,000 people in three years.

The plan for self-rule was to be the basis for the resumption of talks between the breakaway Moro National Liberation Front and the Philippine Government. The two parties met in Jiddah last January but failed to reach agreement on the rebel demand for autonomy in the predominantly Muslim Mindanao-Sulu region.—UPI.

# Mrs Gandhi's appeal set for August 11

Delhi, July 14.—The Supreme Court of India will begin hearing the appeal in the electoral corruption case against Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, on August 11.

The timing means that her legal entanglement, which has kept her in political limbo for a month, probably will not be resolved before September.

Mrs Gandhi's lawyers, arguing that this appeal should be disposed of as quickly as possible, had sought to begin the hearing next week, but lawyers for the other side requested the last date.

"It's proof that the Indian courts are truly independent, even in a case like this one," said Mr Shanti Bhushan, lawyer for Mr Raj Narain, the politician who ran for Parliament against Mrs Gandhi in 1974 and then took her to court when he lost. It was this action that precipitated the present crisis.

One of the reasons Mr Bhushan gave for needing extra time was that his client is in jail. Mr Narain, one of thousands of Mrs Gandhi's political opponents who were rounded up after the Government declared a state of emergency on June 26.

Mr Bhushan also disclosed today that the third-ranking member of Mr Narain's legal team, Mr S. N. Choudhry, had also been arrested. He declined to speculate why Mr Choudhry had been detained, but it was thought that the reason was related to the lawyer's personal political activities, rather than his association with the Gandhi case.

India has generally been calm in the two and a half weeks since the Government assumed unprecedented powers, but a trickle of arrests has continued around the country. Some of those held have been identified as members of anti-Government organizations that were barred on July 4, and others as "leftists", "boarders" or "characters".

Today's 15-minute hearing considered only the question of fixing a date for appeal, was conducted by A. N. Ray, the Chief Justice and three other judges. Mrs Gandhi did not attend.

Mr Ray's appearance on the bench, disapproved by some reports that he had resigned, was seen by some as a sign that the 13 judges on the bench, beginning with Mr Justice Bhargava, were not named as one of the five.

Mr Bhushan estimated that arguments would take three weeks or so, and he would range over charges of misconduct, the client had originally brought against the Prime Minister. New York Times News Service, July 14, reported that Mr Bhushan had been barred from the bench by Mr Justice Bhargava.

Mr Bhargava is the son of a former Prime Minister, and his appointment to the bench was seen by some as a sign that the Government was not serious about the case.

Mr Bhargava is the son of a former Prime Minister, and his appointment to the bench was seen by some as a sign that the Government was not serious about the case.

# Army told of leftist plot in Portugal

Lisbon, July 14.—The Portuguese Army was warned today of attempts to divide it as the country grappled with a political crisis here and bloody fighting in Angola, its largest and richest African territory.

Copcon, the internal security force, issued a statement accusing the extreme-left Maoists (MRPP) of working towards "the paralysis and sabotage of the Army and the mass desertion of soldiers with their arms".

More than 400 MRPP militants were arrested last May but Copcon said only 27 were still in jail. Their leader, Senador Arnaldo Matos, escaped from detention last week.

While General Vasco Gonçalves, the leftist Prime Minister, was trying today to fill the gap in the Cabinet left by the withdrawal of the Socialists, about 200 angry farmers sacked the offices of the Communist Party and the left-wing Popular Socialist Front (FSP) in Rio Maior, 50 miles north of Lisbon.

According to press reports reaching here today from the embattled capital of Luanda, the Portuguese African possession of Angola has been plunged into a state of open civil war. Troops of the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) were reported to have driven out forces of the rival National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) from Luanda after five days of fighting. Three hundred people are feared to have been killed.

One report said the Zaire-based FNLA was sending reinforcements to the capital. Before leaving Lisbon last night for Luanda, Major Ernesto Melo Antunes, the Foreign Minister, told reporters that Portugal might have to intervene to prevent what he called further massacres of the Angolan people and to protect Portuguese living there.

"I am ready to resort to anything, including an appeal to international bodies, not only to ensure that peace prevails but that there is a suitable platform for independence", he said.—Reuter.

# Vigilante patrols by Basques in France

From Robert Fisk  
St Jean de Luz, July 14

After formally telling the local commissariat that they no longer felt safe under French police protection, Basque nationalists have now begun their own vigilante patrols in this tiny fishing port to protect themselves from possible assassination and bombing by Spanish extremists.

They are anxious not to exaggerate the importance of their decision. A Madrid newspaper has already interpreted it as the equivalent of an armed rebellion on French soil.

There are now permanent guards posted outside restaurants and homes used by refugees from the Spanish Basque provinces, at the white-painted furniture store in the Boulevard Victor Hugo, which was bombed last month with 4lb of commercial explosive left in a baby's pram, two armed Basques keep watch each night.

Officially the Basques, whose internal political divisions are represented here in miniature, will not talk about their decision which has received the specific support of the ETA separatist movement.

But the nationalists telephoned the police at Bayonne in just over a week ago to tell them of the vigilante patrols; and the gendarmes who also keep watch on the furniture store frequently stop and talk to the Basques on guard duty there. Their revolvers are legally held.

Because the French border towns are filled with tourists at this time of year the police have every reason ostensibly to ignore the Basque refugee problem. Since General Franco declared a state of "exception" in the Basque provinces, no more than 40 refugees have been allowed to live in the towns, many of them cared for by the owner of the bombed furniture store.

But the police go to somewhat extraordinary lengths to express the town's normality. This morning, for instance, a French soldier patrolled the town's half-troublingly beside a house a few yards from a main road intersection, holding a sub-machine gun. The sergeant at St Jean de Luz, whose 35 men control the town summer and winter, pointed out that the policeman could not have existed.

The French Government has not been so reticent about the course of events in St Jean de Luz and the other two towns on this side of the border, Bayonne and Hendaye, in which seven bombs have exploded so far this year.

# Greek community makes the best of its fate turning the poorer south into a going concern

## Striking contrasts in partitioned Cyprus

From Paul Martin  
Nicosia, July 14

Whenever friends visit Andreas in his small junk-shop in the Turkish quarter of Limassol, it is always the same. Mischievously he guides his visitor's hand to a chain hanging from the ceiling, and yanks violently. A few bells are suddenly spirited into action and Andreas crumples into fits of toothless laughter.

"This never fails to give my friends a laugh," he says. "And, God knows, there are few laughs in Cyprus these days."

For a man who has lost as much as he has, Andreas gets a surprisingly large share of laughs. His story is not unique among the 180,000 Greek Cypriots who were rendered homeless by the Turkish invasion a year ago. A prosperous estate agent in Famagusta, his world collapsed as the deeds he held became worthless. These days he seeks a living in a dilapidated ruin bought from a Turk who fled to the north.

"If you think I am in bad shape you should see some of my friends," Andreas says. "I've seen Greeks who were millionaires wander into my shop—they have lost everything. They are in a daze. But we were the fools."

We treated the Turks like donkeys. Now they have the upper hand. We thought we were the philosophers. But the only philosophers were the gypsies. Whatever they owned they were round their necks. Show me a Greek or a Turk who has won. Show me one who will

win, only the gypsies are the victors. Andreas is one side of the tragedy that is Cyprus. In a pawnshop on the Greek side of the line two old Turkish women fidget nervously as a broker reaches his verdict. Before him are spread ornate necklaces, tarnished gold rings and coins and an array of costume jewelry. They are collecting money for their flight north to join their menfolk who have already fled.

For them, and the rest of the 8,000 Turks who remain in the Greek-held southern part of the island, life is, at best, a bewildering experience. Like the Greeks who remain in the Turkish-held areas, they are political pawns.

The quarters in which they live have been transformed into ghost towns. Save for some old men idling round a pot of coffee or an occasional young mother with her children, the streets are deserted. Abandoned houses looted bare with smashed window panes and doors bear witness to the recent past.

Cyprus is a partitioned island. North of the so-called Attila line the Turkish Army sits on the prosperous third of the island.

In towns like the picturesque resort of Kyrenia, colonization is complete; to the west in the citrus area of Morphou, the prime Turkish Army sits on the prosperous third of the island.

of refugees, clustering in the forests of the British Dhekelia base is still vivid in most minds. But the tragedy is not all what it may have been. No less than 18,000 Greek Cypriot refugees from the north are left in the tents provided for them by the Government.

The Greek Cypriot economy did not suffer the fate that seemed in store for it. Unemployment still ranges between 25 and 30 per cent, but labour intensive projects have begun to bear fruit.

The Greek Cypriot community has also been exporting its skills to neighbouring countries, particularly to the Arab world. It is not the booming economy of the old days, but it is still very much a going concern.

Indeed, to the visitor to both sides, the contrast is striking. Given the richest part of the island, the Turks have made little headway in exploiting it. Even in rudimentary things like restaurants and hotels, requisitioned Greek-Cypriot property, progress is minimal.

Not so with the Greeks. Hoteliers and entrepreneurs from Famagusta and Kyrenia have restarted from scratch along the now bustling southern coast.

Clearly, the future depends on whether a settlement can be reached between the Greek and Turkish leaderships. The Turks, who hold all the cards, have made it clear that they will accept nothing less than partition much in the form that it now exists. The Greeks find this a pill too bitter to swallow.

# Canadian Conservatives choose leader in February

From Our Correspondent  
Ottawa, July 14

A convention to choose a successor to Mr Robert Stanfield as leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, the official opposition party in the Canadian House of Commons, will be held next February in Ottawa.

The decision by the party's national executive to hold the convention sets the stage for what is expected to be an all-out battle not only over leadership itself but over the future political direction of the party.

The present leader announced his intention to step down last year, after the Conservatives lost under his direction suffered their third straight electoral defeat at the hands of Mr Trudeau's Liberals.

However, it was not until last week that Mr Stanfield asked the executive formally to organize a convention. He has said he will stay on as leader for as long as he has the party's confidence, but will not be a candidate in February.

There is expected to be no dearth of candidates for Mr Stanfield's job. Among those considered likely contenders are Mrs Flora MacDonald, the MP from Kingston, Ontario, Mr Claude Wagner, former Minister for Justice in Quebec, and now Mr Stanfield's chief lieutenant in that province.

and Mr John Fraser, a MP from Vancouver.

Mr Peter Lougheed, Premier of Alberta, has also been mentioned as a possible candidate. He probably has a good chance of winning the leadership, but he has not yet said whether he will support any candidate.

However, Mr Lougheed continues to emphasize the importance of the party being a national party, representing all areas of the country. He has said above all to Canadians together as a party.

Such a person may be easy to find, however, found not easy to get as by the convention. There are strong forces in the party bent on moving the right.

They argue that the Conservatives will not stand a chance of getting elected office until they can clear right-wing alternatives from the middle-of-the-road.

The Conservatives have followed position only slightly right of the Liberals. They hold 95 seats in the 264-seat House of Commons, including 39 in Quebec, which sends 74 members to the Commons alone. The Liberals hold 141 seats.

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One tenth of Romania's farms flooded

Vienna, Tuesday morning.—Nearly a tenth of Romania's cultivated land has been submerged in the recent flooding, President Ceausescu said in an interview published today by the Austria Press Agency. Between 800,000 and a million hectares (1,975,000 to 2,470,000 acres) were affected and the floods were extending.

Mr Ceausescu, who has asked for emergency aid from the International Red Cross, told visiting Austrian journalists that about 200 industrial enterprises were put out of action, as well as railway tracks and lines of communication.

Along the Danube, workers are putting concrete slabs into place to reinforce the river's walls against further flooding expected this week.

The Romanian Government yesterday raised the price of a wide range of goods, with small compensatory wage increases, in an austerity campaign apparently enforced by the floods.

Mr Ceausescu said he did not expect adverse consequences on the country's foreign trade. He was confident that industrial and farming losses would be replaced by the end of the year. The harvest was being brought in and new crops would be sown to ensure yields by autumn.

In Hungary, government authorities reported 107,000 hectares (264,000 acres) under water.—Reuter.

# Feminist support for murder case woman

By Nicholas Fraser  
New York, July 14

The trial of Miss Joan Little, a black woman accused of murdering a white male inmate, began today in Raleigh, North Carolina, under extraordinary security precautions and in an atmosphere of racial tension.

Miss Little's defence has claimed that she killed the jailer, Mr Clarence Thomas Alligood, in self-defence as he was in the process of raping her. Her case has been taken up by feminist and civil rights

movements throughout the country as a symbol of the abuses suffered by black women prisoners in Southern jails.

Rallies held on behalf of Miss Little have collected \$300,000 (about £136,000) for her defence fund in several cities, including San Francisco and Chicago.

The defence are expected to present up to 30 witnesses, some of whom will testify that Mr Alligood "did favours" regularly for women inmates, bringing them sandwiches and soft drinks, in return for sexual favours. It will also con-

tend that Miss Little was frequently forced to perform unnatural sex acts while she was a prisoner.

The prosecution is expected to retort that Mr Alligood's gifts were simply an example of his good nature, and that Miss Little pilfered the food while she was being allowed to make a telephone call, sexually enticed the jailer into her cell and then stabbed him to death.

# Kuwait aid to Nepalese power project

From Our Correspondent  
Kathmandu, July 14

Kuwait has become the oil-producing country of choice for the Nepalese. The Kuwaiti firm, which has been agreed to give \$17.5m (£8m) for Nepal's and Kulebhami hydro-electric project south-west of Kathmandu, is the biggest hydro-electric project in Nepal. It will generate 60,000 kilowatts of power annually.

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## OVERSEAS

## US space team fear mission with Russians today will be their last manned flight for four years

From Pearce Wright  
Science Editor  
Cape Canaveral, July 14

The most bizarre aspect of the Soviet-American experiment to make a space rescue later this week is that the process could not be repeated on future craft. There are no plans to include the special apparatus devised for this flight on any other space vehicles, or indeed to manufacture the apparatus.

This was one of several issues neatly skirted round by both the Russians and the Americans on the eve of launch press conferences. However, the United States Space Agency is still hoping to persuade the Russians to reverse a decision reached some time ago not to make a second joint flight.

What the Americans would like to do is link a Soyuz and Apollo craft together with a Russian Salyut to create a very big space station.

Two Soyuz rockets made as spare launch vehicles remain in storage; a second collaborative venture would allow the Americans to keep their corps of astronauts active. Otherwise there will be no more journeys into space for them for four to five years when the next generation of spacecraft is ready.

Dr G. M. Low, deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa), has made a case for building the latest space station possible. However it is beginning to appear that Nasa is searching for ways to keep as much as possible of its manned space work intact in the light of cuts in government spending.

Whichever way the joint space adventure this week is examined, the Russians are getting the best of the bargain. If such a description can be given to a single flight costing \$400m at best estimates. True costs are impossible to assess because there are no Soviet figures available; but the Americans have footed the bill for developing the extra equipment needed to link the Apollo and Soyuz capsules together.

For the manoeuvres needed for a rendezvous are only possible because the Apollo craft is larger than the Russian one and hence can carry the additional fuel. That is why the Soyuz is being launched first, to wait passively in orbit to be sought and caught.

The Russians are also getting a lesson in a new American method of electronic navigation and guidance, derived from missile work. Believed to be far in advance of anything else in the world, this was among the devices that allowed the Americans to go to the Moon.

The Russians are also getting a lesson in a new American method of electronic navigation and guidance, derived from missile work. Believed to be far in advance of anything else in the world, this was among the devices that allowed the Americans to go to the Moon.

Though the rocket technology used by both countries to hurl astronauts into space by brute force are now considered obsolescent, many of the special instruments are not. The navigation and guidance system in question was the one that allowed the Americans to use two craft, one orbiting the Moon and the other landing. The device was perfected with unmanned scientific craft which explored the Moon in exactly the same way: one spacecraft went in orbit and one landed.

Identical conditions exist in the plans of the two countries to send craft to Mars. The Russians have made a not very successful attempt at direct landings on the planet. The major American attempt on Mars to be launched in August will repeat the process of first orbiting the planet. The vehicle will then split into two, one part staying above the surface and the other landing.

Moscow, July 14.—Soviet officials today ruled out any experiments with the Russian space laboratory Salyut 4 that will be in orbit at the same time as Soyuz-Apollo.

Mr Boris Petrov, chairman of the Intercomos Council of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was asked if the prime Soyuz or the back-up Soyuz might try to link up with Salyut after conclusion of the Soyuz-Apollo mission.

He replied that no further docking with Salyut 4 was planned. Both Soviet space-ships ready for the Soviet-American mission were fitted with docking systems that

would not mate with Salyut, he pointed out. Cosmonaut Alexei Yeliseyev, the Soviet flight director, said there might be communications between Soyuz and the Salyut, but that was all.

The Salyut has been manned by two cosmonauts for seven weeks. It is the first time that any country has run two separate manned missions simultaneously and some observers in Moscow thought the Russians might be planning some additions to the Soyuz-Apollo mission. Mr Yeliseyev said the Soyuz 18 would return the crew from Salyut during the last 10 days of the month. This would leave them still short of the American record of 84 days in space.

Officials said today that advance announcements of Soviet manned space launches may become regular practice if all goes well with the Soyuz-Apollo mission. Hitherto Soviet launches have never been announced until after the fact. The duration of flights are not normally given.

At Baikunur, where the Soviet Soyuz is to be launched tomorrow on the joint mission, Colonel Leonov and Mr Kubasov, the two cosmonauts on the flight, gave a press conference for Soviet journalists from behind a glass screen protecting them from germs.

Both cosmonauts said they were feeling fit and eagerly awaiting their launch just after noon GMT tomorrow.—AP. Reuter and UPI.

Military dangers, page 14

Moscow department stores are selling scent named EPAS (Apollo-Soyuz Test Project) in honour of today's joint space mission.

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## Photographs of Somalia base impress Whitehall

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

Booksellers containing United States aircraft reconnaissance photographs of purported Russian military activity in the Somali port of Berbera have been distributed to the defence groups of Britain's two main political parties by Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Defence.

Mr Mason is known to be impressed by the photographs provided by the photographs of Soviet facilities in Berbera, in the face of persistent Russian attempts to play down the significance of the Somali connection. He is fighting off sporadic left-wing demands for further cuts in defence as part of Britain's belt-tightening process.

The Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Americans about a year ago. Soon after they had noted the start of a significant expansion of Soviet facilities at Berbera, including enlargement of fuel storage capacity, new housing construction, the beginnings of an airfield with a 15,000ft runway and, more controversially, places for handling and storing missiles.

In an effort to refute the American allegations, Somalia recently invited an international group of journalists to Berbera, but then refused to show them all the installations.

Dr Schlesinger, the American Defence Secretary, in a briefing to a congressional committee, said that the facilities for missiles were 80 per cent complete. The alleged site is about two miles east of the new airfield and two miles south-west of the port. When complete, it could enable the Russians to load missile ships, submarines and aircraft operating in and over the Indian Ocean, the Americans say.

Construction of the port, which has deep, clear access from the open sea, began after an economic agreement with the Soviet Union in 1962. It is used for supporting Russian naval units operating along the coasts of the Indian Ocean.

According to Dr Schlesinger the photographs indicated housing capacity for up to 1,500 Russians in the port, including up to 300 berths on a barracks ship which has been stationed there since 1972.

The evidence of Soviet preparations for a long-term presence in the Indian Ocean has been used by Dr Schlesinger to support arguments for expansion of American facilities on the British-owned island of Diego Garcia.

## Chinese miners discuss equality of pay

From David Bonavia  
Peking, July 14

China's coal miners are discussing ways of equalising disparities in their earnings which vary from the equivalent of £8 to £30 a month.

However, miners questioned last week during a visit to the Kai Luan mines east of Peking generally claimed that they were satisfied with their wages and wanted no more.

A veteran engineer said that young miners sometimes resented the higher pay given to older men although they did less work. But an older worker said that this was an aspect of socialism and, anyway, senior men were needed for

their greater experience.

A pit worker aged 26 said he was pleased with his present wage of £17 monthly which was £5 more than he could get for working on the surface.

But he and his friends got no chance to express their views on equalisation because the older men butted in every time a question was raised.

The informal debate going on among the miners, which seems to be quite lively—is part of the present nationwide campaign to restrict the so called eight-grade wage system in industry. However, all responsible officials insist that the campaign is still at the stage of discussion and no changes in

the wage scales are envisaged for the immediate future.

There is no extra pay for overtime, but there is strong moral pressure on young workers to do labour voluntarily in their spare time as well as attend political study classes two or three times a week. The miners' hero is a veteran who for 20 years has given up his few days annual holiday to work in the pit or instruct young miners.

Although living costs are low—about 10p a day for canteen meals—it is still an austere life and the cheerfulness of the young workers was striking in the somewhat dreary surroundings of their dormitory.

## Taiwan amnesty in memory of Chiang Kai-shek

Taipei, July 14.—The Taiwan government released 3,522 prisoners to coincide with the 100th-day observance of the death of President Chiang Kai-shek, the Justice Department said.

The released included 200 political prisoners, 200 convicted rebels as communist agents or rebels in the Taiwan independence movement.

The Justice Department said the prisoners were the first group to benefit by the nationwide clemency plan in honour of the late President. An additional 4,101 prisoners would have their sentences reduced by from one-third to one-half.—UPI.

## Divers find five cannon from Spanish galleon

Key West, Florida, July 14.—Divers for a salvage firm are finding the wreckage of the Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de Atocha have found five of the ship's bronze cannon in the Atlantic 40 miles west of here.

Mr. Rich McHaley, vice-president of Treasure Salvors, said the cannon were found 50ft down.

For the past four years, treasure hunters have been attempting to trace the wreck of the Atocha, a seventeenth-century galleon that sank during a hurricane with more than 47 tons of silver and 27 tons of gold on board. In 1973, divers salvaged about \$5m (£2.2m) worth of gold bars, silver pieces of eight, and artifacts.—UPI.

10 die when bus crashes into ravine

Gauhati, India, July 14.—Ten people were killed and at least 21 seriously injured today when a bridge collapsed under a bus which plunged into a ravine.—Reuter.

## Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

## Principles and practice

financing sandwich courses less hit and miss, they could help with paying for that initial vacation job which can lead to long-term employment.

On the education side, the DES might review the number and content of fashion and textile design courses in the light of the size, shape and direction of the industry of the future, being realistic about it, please.

Many potential employers tell me that too often students are unaware of the technical advances being made in and essential to the future of the country. They regard Manchester as the back of beyond instead of the centre of "brilliant technology", and they see technology not as their servant but as their master. To do this presupposes that those who teach should be regularly refreshed in the nitty-gritty of the business.

What many people genuinely concerned with the fashion business would like to see

from the Government is a gesture of confidence in these nervous times: heaven knows what it might be—the CEC would like something that increases profitability; Lord Escher, rector of the Royal College of Art, hopes in his convocation address that the Government will give long-term support to the idea of better design "by ensuring that a proportion of public funds... going into industry will be used to support design innovation."

Might not our national airline fly in those buyers and press we have so far failed to attract? In France you can be offered two free nights in an hotel in return for your presence. While one can accept some of the moral argument for leaving the textile trade to less prosperous nations, should we not impose tariffs against those who undercut us only at the expense of pollution, exploitation, and long-term

harm to the environment? The disposal of effluents, the well-being of workers and the restoration of landscape are legal, built-in cost factors to us. Why should our industry have to compete with those who care nothing for such things?

Like William Morris, I am obsessed with the desire to improve the nation's taste by giving ordinary people the chance to buy beautiful things. Like Arthur Lasenby Liberty I believe that machines can be brought to the service of art. Like many far more knowledgeable people in this country I believe that both art and machinery can be provided from our nation's talents. It may well need a Gauguin figure to reestablish the image and power of the British textile industry. But that, too, could only be provided by the Government, I would guess. And it is hardly an appointment I would wish on anyone to have to make.



A preeminent example of design talent combined with manufacturing expertise, marketing conviction, promotional glitter, and business reality is the Saint Laurent Rive Gauche operation. In England it is run with panache and dedication by Clare Rendlesham, who has no inhibition about why such apparently expensive clothes are worth importing to England. They are simply unique. Better made, better cut, more imaginative and yet less bizarre, more flattering on, more adaptable off, better coloured, in better materials. Chauvinist though I am, maddening though it is, I have to admit that as far as 90 per cent of the English fashion market goes, she is right.



Two outfits by Yves Saint Laurent. Available now from his shops at 113 New Bond Street, London W1, 35 Brompton Road SW1, and the Intercontinental Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, W1.

● Above: Cotton pique top with detailed stitching on the front. In white only, at £52.50. Worn over cotton shorts with side pockets and turn-ups at £36.50. In white only. Cotton cloche with stitching all over, and worn as you want to. In white and other colours. Low heeled white canvas shoes at £33. Also in red and blue, and leather and suede.

● Left: Cotton dress gathered to the yoke, and side pockets. In colours grey, black and brown at £47, and calico at £37. Wide, very soft, suede belt in brown, £16. Round bag in tan and other colours. £44. Brown leather wedge sandals. Two cotton scarves tied as a turban, from a selection at £5 each. Photographed in Holland Park by Lorenz Zatecky.

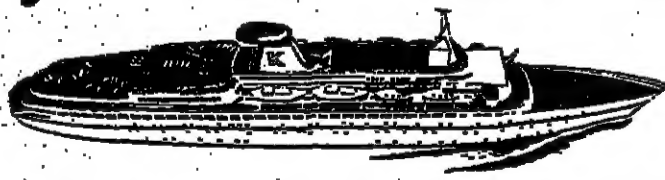
## Pathet Lao hand back seized US warehouse

Vientiane, July 14.—The pro-communist Pathet Lao today returned to United States officials one of two warehouses seized by militant youths.

The youths still hold the General Services Organisation warehouse and an American housing compound.

The Pathet Lao gave no explanation for the return of the warehouse, seized 16 days ago. The issue came up during a discussion of other matters between embassy officials and foreign ministry representatives.—UPI.

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## When the weather men forecast a sunny outlook for Denness

## Strong incentives at Gateshead for five British winners

## East and West Germans easily qualify

## A battle at Dover without the grim efficiency

## Somerset gain a slight advantage

## Challenging declaration in prospect at Leicester

## Aworth leads the way on costly day for bowlers

## For Silverstone

Anthony Horsley, the Hesketh motor racing team manager, yesterday ended months of speculation about the appearance of their latest formula one car. He said important spare parts were

Anthony Horsley, the Hasketh motor racing team manager, yesterday ended months of speculation.

ull required, the car had to undergo stringent track testing, and it would not compete in the British Grand Prix at Silverstone on Saturday.

James Hunt will continue at the wheel of the familiar Hesketh 308, which he has taken into first and second places in the last two world championship events.

Mr Horsley said: "Obviously, we are all terribly disappointed. A lot of people were going to Silverstone just to see how we would fare in the new car. We

WATKINS GREEN (New York) Formula 5000: 1. E. Redman (GB). Lap 1: 1:33.2, average speed 119.52 mph; 2. A. Jones (GB); 3. L. Stiller (S. A.); 4. J. Evans (S. A.). 1st-10th.

SELLING STAN















# Today's Apollo-Soyuz launch cannot hide the dangers of a military duel in space

Today's Apollo-Soyuz adventure provides impressive evidence that space is no longer a theatre of competition between the Soviet Union and the United States. If the link-up is successfully accomplished (and both countries have gone to great lengths to ensure that it will be), United States-Soviet collaboration in space could extend to a variety of enterprises, including, perhaps, a joint expedition to Mars.

But there is a darker, more ominous side of the evolving super power relationship in space. This is the increasingly vital role that space has come to play in maintaining the strategic balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union, a function that is complicated by the growing number of military uses to which spacecraft have been put.

The two oldest military roles of orbital satellites—early warning and reconnaissance—are still judged to be the most important. Since the early 1960s, the United States has used three early warning satellites, one on station over the Eastern Hemisphere, two over the Western, to detect missile launches in the Soviet Union and from submarines operating in deep ocean waters. These highly-sensitive infra-red trackers, American Code 647 satellites are reportedly capable of detecting the exhaust blast of ballistic missiles only seconds after take-off.

The Soviet Union has yet to orbit early warning systems, but has fully exploited satellite technology for reconnaissance. Several hundred Cosmos photographic satellites have been utilized during the last decade and during the 1973 Middle

East war alone, more than 30 satellites provided the Kremlin with up-to-date information on the course of the conflict. More recently a sophisticated, synchronous-orbit maritime reconnaissance system has been deployed.

For both the Soviet Union and the United States, the most significant reconnaissance role has been the use of satellites to keep track of strategic missile deployment. In such a manner, both nations have not only been able to assess more confidently the strategic capabilities of the other but the existence of a non-intrusive means of inspection has facilitated agreement at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (Salt).

With the signing of the 1972

Salt agreements constraining ABM and offensive missile deployment, reconnaissance satellites, as so-called "national technical means of verification", became the primary instrument for ensuring compliance. Because of the long-standing Soviet refusal to allow on-site inspection, the records could not have been negotiated without permitting the United States to operate satellites freely over Russian missile installations.

But in recent months, new difficulties have emerged in the reconnaissance area. According to several sources, including some in the Department of Defence, the Soviet Union has shown a growing unwillingness to tolerate satellite inspection and has inter-

fered with United States reconnaissance efforts by shielding work in progress around missile silos and submarine ports. Ironically, this problem has been exacerbated by the guidelines of a new Salt accord, announced in Vladivostok late last year, which would place limits on the numbers of missiles that could be fitted with multiple warheads, or Mirvs. Because it is impossible, with satellite reconnaissance, to determine whether a missile carries a single or a Mirv warhead, United States intelligence analysts are now attempting to find whether space surveillance can provide some other evidence of Mirv employment such as the existence of special equipment in the vicinity of Mirved missiles.

The success or failure of this effort could determine whether or not there is a United States-Soviet summit this year. Despite the gravity of the verification issue, even more serious problems could arise in other sectors of military space activity. Neither side has obeyed the 1967 Outer Space Treaty's prohibition against deploying "weapons of mass destruction" in space, but a military duel is slowly brewing. The most threatening development has been the Soviet demonstration of a "killer satellite" capability—a spacecraft that can manoeuvre into the path of another satellite and could use electronic jamming equipment or explosives to render the satellite useless.

To counteract this threat, the United States has begun programmes to "harden" satellites against explosions and jamming and to provide them with the ability to scoot away from potential attackers or to stand on fight. But United States superiority in space technology may act to reinforce Soviet initiatives in space. For instance, the United States has just begun development of the Global Positioning System, a 24-satellite network that will provide missiles and aircraft with highly accurate guidance information. When operational in the 1980s, the GPS will give intercontinental-range missiles accuracies of less than 30 metres. Under these circumstances, it is highly likely that the Soviet Union will step up her efforts to obtain an effective anti-satellite capability—a development that would threaten not only the GPS, but United States reconnaissance and early warning systems as well.

Thus, diplomacy needs to keep pace with technology in space. At Salt, the principle of unimpeded satellite reconnaissance needs to be reaffirmed. It is possible that the Outer Space Treaty's vague restrictions against orbital weaponry need to be tightened, with specific mention of such potential weapons as lasers. A failure in these areas could sabotage not only future United States-Soviet collaboration in space, but also the future of détente on the ground.

Richard Burt

The author is a research associate at the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

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Collaboration in space: the Apollo-Soyuz crewmen at a pre-launch get-together.

## Why caution about 'going public' in Europe is misguided

The spirit of consensus, so much admired in the columns of *The Times* and so much deplored in parts of Westminster, is alive and well in the European Parliament at Strasbourg. The critical voting in last week's session was on a large issue, the future shape of European union. It was fascinating to watch the solid centre surrounding the rapporteur, Mr Alfred Bertrand, hold firm against most of the amendments from the right and the left. He had done his bargaining well and did not lose anything essential. Even the British Conservatives, unhappy at being unable to strike out a real European Government, independent of the national governments and responsible to the Parliament of the Union, caucused at the end and decided to vote for the motion.

### Diluting the content

There was another kind of consensus—that, between the British Conservatives and the British Labour delegates. Not that they voted the same way. The Labour delegates, not having been parties to the long process of negotiation that preceded a vote of this sort, were able to abstain collectively on the ground of having just agreed a circumstance they had the tact to blame on no one but themselves. But Labour and Conservative were joined in a "hate Liberal" or possibly just "hate Lord Gladwyn" coalition (the Liberals, reduced from two seats to one, refused to go down with a stiff upper lip). And Mr Peter Kirk's speech saying that the British people at the referendum had endorsed the Community as it is and not a federal Europe was warmly applauded on the British Labour benches.

Mr Michael Stewart almost repeated Mr Kirk's words in finding the 1978 date for direct elections to the European Parliament "unrealistic". There is a concordance of procrastination. When mainland Europeans speak of the pragmatic as opposed to the doctrinaire, they

are being scrupulous in omitting ultimate ends and in diluting the content to preserve the bare minimum of their objectives. When Englishmen speak of the pragmatic, the minimum objective has vanished into the unpopulated future; it is but vaguely discerned, surrounded by swirling mist, and the tired old eyes will not venture a prediction whether, if at all, the caravan shall arrive.

There is no doubt that Mr Kirk personally is an enthusiast for Europe, but he feels obliged to dampen any euphoria about the referendum result because of the way so much of the potential of the European Community was played down by most of the leading spokesmen of the pro-Market campaign. But would the British public not support a Euro-election in 1978? All the Continental members except Denmark are firmly convinced that direct elections are a way to arouse a sense of participation in the venture. Only in Britain is there an almost instinctive predilection that on the contrary they will be farce. Lord Gordon-Walker predicted at the Labour delegation news conference that there would be only a 10 per cent public participation.

This sounds like a repudiation of what was predicted about the referendum. There are awkward problems to be solved, but they are not of such a nature that we get down to work on them straightaway three years' preparation should be insufficient. As for fresh powers for the Parliament, there can be no better incentive to concentrate minds on reaching that issue than awareness of an early date for "going public".

There are two aspects of the work of the Parliament that have not, it seems to me, been sufficiently grasped. The first is factual. When politicians speak of increasing the powers of the European Parliament, one of them, including Mr Bertrand last week in Strasbourg, means giving Parliament the absolute authority hitherto enjoyed by the House of Commons. In the short run they are speaking of "co-decision", which means that the Parliament shares legislative authority with the Council of

Ministers. Differences between the two could be worked out by conciliation, or by special voting procedures in Parliament and Council. In the longer run they are thinking of a two-chamber legislature, with one House representing the member States and the other House being elected by the peoples.

The second aspect is a conceptual one. The more the Community becomes a political process and the less a diplomatic negotiation, the more penetrable will be the membrane of the various institutions. For example, the majority of Parliament wants something the Council of Ministers does not want to give. But at least one state on the Council—say Holland—on Parliament's side. Then if Holland cares enough about the matter, it will hold out on some issue in which unanimity is required until at least a compromise is reached.

### Coalition of support

As the Parliament gains more powers the party groups, which are at present the essential framework for the practice of consensus, may show themselves more openly ideological. But for each given new policy there will be a given coalition of support. Part of that coalition may be the result of political loyalty, part of the governmental tradition of a member state (the Gaullists, for instance, though considered right-wing, represent an economic tradition that is interventionist). On some issues the coalition initially can be best built in the Council of Ministers, on others in the Parliament, and there will be constant interplay between them and also, to some extent, the national parliaments. Bargaining will be made between differently constructed coalitions determining two or more issues. It is only when European union is recognized as a complex but functioning political organism that it will be really made to work.

Keith Kyle

## The war of words threatening to split Kenya and Tanzania

Kenya, say the neighbouring Tanzanians contemptuously, has a "man-eat-man" society. Tanzania, the Kenyans retort sarcastically, has an authoritarian "man-eat-nothing" society.

These two East African sister states who have descended to this level of repartee make up, with Uganda, the East African Community. Their respective relations with Uganda are no longer embarrased by the community, established in 1967, is today bordering on acrimonious disintegration.

Each of the various East African corporations is in a state of economic crisis. The railways corporation is in the red, unable even to afford postage stamps, because each of the individual countries is jealously sitting on its respective revenues. East African Airways, the Harbours Corporation and posts and telegraphs are in a similar state.

The respective governments do their best to maintain an aura of goodwill towards each other. This slips from time to time but most of the acrimony is conducted in the press. It was the Government controlled *Daily News* which first accused Kenya of operating a "man-eat-man" society.

The mistrust is rooted in the disparate ideologies of the three countries. Both Kenya and Tanzania are embarrassed by being entangled in the unpredictable ambiguities of President Amiri's eccentric and ruthless rule in Uganda. But aside from that, the Chinese-orientated socialism of Tanzania runs uncomformably alongside Kenya's western-style mixture of free enterprise and government controlled development.

The contrasts between free enterprise Kenya and socialist Tanzania are most striking in the urban areas. Nairobi with its relaxed, multi-racial community, is a sprightly, visibly developing capital, packed even these days with tourists and signs of affluence. It also has a fast-growing African middle class, making the most from the capitalist system.

Dar Es Salaam, on the other hand, is desperately shabby and run down. There are few tourists and the shops, such as

they are, have a sparse collection of Chinese or locally manufactured goods. The African elite is tiny and comprised mostly of party officials, a knife's edge and its political and social immaturity is very much evident.

The corruption of the establishment, particularly involving the illegal ivory trade, is the gossip of the continent and the country's leading dissident member of Parliament was recently murdered.

But there is nowhere else in Africa where it would be possible for a parliamentary committee to investigate the murder and implicate a member of the government and the top ranking members of the police in their report, as happened in Kenya.

For Kenya, rather like the United States in comparison with the rest of the Western world, is a relatively open society; while Tanzania and its political machinations remain a closed book.

Tanzanian officials will argue that the lack of comparable affluence and development in their country is deliberate. The result of priority being given to rural areas rather than urban ones and of relying on self-help rather than undue foreign investment.

It is true that more land is under cultivation than ever before and five million people have been moved, sometimes forcibly, into Ujamaa villages. The rural contrast with Kenya is by no means as sharp as the urban one, however. Kenya also has more land under cultivation and its equivalent of the Ujamaa villages are the free enterprise farmers' co-operatives.

In the Tanzanians' view, Kenya is creating two separate structures—one for the "haves" and another for the more numerous "have nots", while Tanzania is developing a more socially just system.

It is only a decade since independence and it will take some time to tell which country's policies prove the more effective in the long term. In the short term, however, Kenya appears to be winning a clear victory.

Michael Knipe

## The Times Diary

### Women jockeys still lagging behind

At the beginning of this year much was made of the newly won freedom of women to ride as professional jockeys against the likes of Lester Piggott. Yet half-way through the flat racing season only two professional and three apprentice licences have been taken out by women and their holders have secured few rides.

Yesterday, a number of women riders were in London as guests of De Beers, who for the past three years have sponsored a £2,000 women's race at Ascot to complement their King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. All the riders present were amateur, and to a woman declared that this was the best state to be in.

Pauline Hall, still buoyed by her first winner at Leicester, thought it wrong that women can now become professionals straight away provided they can produce two letters of reference from trainers—unlike men, who must work out their apprenticeship. Not that she thought they gained much by this short cut. "Few trainers

are going to put a girl up against Piggott in a professional race and I think it would be an insult if they did."

She pointed out that one of the two professionals riding, a trainer's daughter and the other a trainer's wife. The former, Linda Goodwill, has had fewer rides than in her heyday as champion amateur.

The answer therefore seems to be for women to become apprentices to a trainer straight from school, on the same terms as men. Yet Brooke Sanders, one of the most outspoken and competent women riding—she was proudly wearing the yellow diamond ring she received for winning De Beers race last year—decided against turning professional.

"Let's face it," she said, "one in 200 men make it as jockeys, and the ratio is one in a thousand as far as girls are concerned. You have to be three times as good as a male apprentice to overcome the prejudice of trainers and owners." Miss Sanders is one of the few to have beaten men in

amateur races "but men still give the horse the credit rather than the rider."

If the ultimate goal be to ride in the Derby, one woman, Meriel Tufnell, has already been given a chance—and turned it down. The first women's champion found it difficult reducing to nine stone and decided against turning professional. The horse had taken its chance at Epsom anyway, and had been on top she did not think its final placing would have been all that different. The race for true equality is being run at a slow trot rather than a fast gallop.

### Sporty

A Country Sports Fair conjures images of swains playing at quarterstaff or young couples competing among the sukhind. The one being held at Painshurst Place, near Tonbridge, next weekend is primarily concerned with field sports or blood sports, depending which side of the controversy you are on.

The exact definition for appropriate sports is difficult to ascertain. Hare-coursing and other-hunting are included, but badger-digging and mole-catching are not.

Lord De Lisle, who owns Painshurst Place, says he is delighted to be hosting the fair.

The secretary to the Dean of Divinity at Magdalen College, Oxford, wrote to a student to say he was on the list to read the first lesson at Evensong. "Please let me know," he added caustically, "if you are not able to read."

### Puff

To commemorate Thursday's link-up of the Apollo and Soyuz spacecrafts, the United States and the Soviet Union have been getting together on earth to develop the Apollo-Soyuz cigarette. But the American first-class Philip Morris has discovered that

where do you think we went wrong? Tristram's never run away from home...



cigarette internationally is a frustrating business, however good the cause. Some countries require stamps and stickers specifying the retail price, which can be attached to the Cellophane wrapper. In Britain, not only

must the mandatory government health warning be printed on the packet, but the flavour would have to be subtly modified.

Such modifications only make commercial sense for a market as large as the American, which requires a similar stern warning from their Surgeon General. A special consignment with the necessary message will be available there.

Thus we shall not be able to buy the cigarettes over the counter in this country. Evidently wishing to support this miracle of American-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation will have to cadge from London's foreign embassies and consulates.

### By the sea

Precisions for patriotic detail have calculated that the link-up between the Apollo and Soyuz on Thursday afternoon will be completed over Bognor Regis. This significant collocation has been calculated by Kettering Grammar School, Northamptonshire—which has made a name for tracking Soviet space flights—and Independent Television News.

Hatch number five, the last hatch separating the American and Russian astronauts, will be opened at 8.19 pm, and General Thomas Stafford and Colonel

## Bernard Levin Here comes poor old Fido, begging again

Has it struck others, as it has me, that the normal instinctive response to thoughts of the Post Office Corporation is extraordinarily reminiscent of the attitude to their pet displayed by families who own an old, blind, smelly, toothless, mangy, arthritic, moulting, wheezy dog? Such dog-owners would be shocked if Fido is useless to them and to himself, that he is an unmitigated nuisance, that he excites revulsion in visitors and fury in the neighbours, that it would be a kindness to Jim to have him painlessly destroyed, yet so fondly do they cling to the creature over the years of its decline that they are unable to take the final step. Illogical, if not downright barmy, though it may seem, the truth is that they love the old thing. And so it is with our dear Post Office.

As far as one can judge from its performance, it is run by a mixture of such scrupulous capacity that the dismissal of the whole pack of them at once would by itself instantly improve matters to an incalculable extent, even if they were not replaced by an intelligent office-boy with a cat. (The cat would be there chiefly to keep the boy company, but it could certainly run the financial side of the business a good deal better than it seems to be run at present.)

For years and years and years the Post Office has worked on one simple and appealing principle: the doctrine that failure is less trouble than success. Success requires sustained effort, rapid and flexible thought, originality, vigour, expansion. Failure demands none of these things. It has long been obvious, for instance, that if all the money and labour the Post Office puts into ensuring that second-class post is delivered even longer than first-class were to be applied instead to seeing that the telephones occasionally worked, both classes of post would probably be delivered more quickly, as well, and the example is a reassuring one.

With a particular operation that considered in isolation is losing money, the Post Office's reaction is to seek ways (such as carefully making it worse, or concealing its existence from the public) of ensuring that it will become still more unprofitable and can then be plausibly reduced, or better still dispensed with altogether. That every increase in the Post Office's prices is followed by a deterioration in its services, has become a commonplace. It is not sufficiently well understood, however, that a continuous deterioration in its services is, in a vital sense, the very aim of the Post Office, and its ideal situation, which it is approaching ever more rapidly, is one in which high prices are charged for nil services. Students of my work will be aware that the Gas Board is by no means a paragon of efficiency: all the same, even I get a distinct impression that the people who run it do want to sell their products to their customers. Not so the moribund but lovable Fido of St Martin's-le-Grand.

The latest escapade concerns the suddenly discovered deficit of some three hundred million "jimmy-goblines". This trifling error has been known about for some time, and its existence, of course, is not in itself a disaster. It appears to have arisen because Post Office Fido has not noticed that there was a considerable degree of inflation going on in our economy, and had therefore not sufficiently allowed for an increase in costs in making for-ward estimates; indeed, we were given the figures of the cost of the firm's services, when Post Office charges went up in March, that these took into account all contingencies likely to arise in the period following the price-rises, and would therefore constitute Fido's last demand for some time. But here the Government's characteristic wool-of-war of the little beast demanding more already, and actually having the gall to put forward its incompetence not as the thing that has to be explained, but as the explanation.

As a matter of fact there is an even more grotesque example of the quality of those in control of the Post Office's

desires: when postal charges were increased in March, a lot of people and firms naturally refused to use the first-class post, or used it much less, dreading their postal business transferring it to second-class. There was thus a significant fall in postal revenue, and from a short-sighted, if not a completely stupid, point of view, the Post Office is clearly in a position to have taken them entirely by surprise: it had simply never heard of elasticity of demand. (This is, in fact, another of the "economic effects of inflation" which the Post Office is not allowed to take into account when it decides on whatever service it gives and at whatever price-pleases.)

And now we have the Post Office's announcement of usual tempting packages by the terms of which the customers, provided they are willing to put up with prices of some 30 per cent, will in return a considerably reduced service, of even lower quality. After the announcement of the previous set of such packages I said that the Post Office would eventually insist that we wanted our letters, and would have to go and get them. I was roundly abused so wild a suggestion, but I am now about to become a prophet. No doubt if I were to insist that the Post Office will eventually insist that just as we shall have to collect our letters if we want to receive them, must deliver them if we want them to be received, and pillar-boxes are in consequence a necessary evil, I would similarly denounce the spreader of alarm and despondency; but if so, I do believe I would have more than a year or two to wait before my prophecy came true.

Richard Burt

The author is a research associate at the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

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## Who ordered the machines?

Not long ago the Post Office, in a bid to make an envelope "as simple as possible" (along with its preference for failure over success, the other fundamental principle on which the organisation works is a belief that it exists for its own convenience rather than that of the customer), and already has been to impose high charges on those who have the decency to use any other means than those charges will impose as a price for refusing altogether to transcribe the heretical letters. The official explanation of this business was that the machines cannot cope with irregular-sized envelopes, and that the new machine was being ordered to those who have the Post Office to sack the man who ordered machines that do not do the job required of them. Procrustes never had it so good.

And yet we love the Post Office as we love poor decrepit old Fido, and for one look at his forward, every time the Post Office's demands more of my money to Security pay for its own incompetence. Europe, which is the climate of the land popping up on my vision screen to imply that our fault for wanting such a reasonable and outlandish thing as a postal service is that we want to send letters by telephone system that enable us to speak to one another, a system that we really must learn to live without, such absurd and extravagant luxuries. For the part, I think it would be wrong to begrudge the post a little more of his three hundred million "jimmy-goblines".

And I shall not my share of it gladly. All the same, there is an intelligent boy with ambitions reading the place to apply to the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Warley, Essex, to take a brief for the House, Watlington, Leamington, and tell them I am willing to supply the cat.

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Alzei Leonov will greet each other with a handshake, immediately above Bognor. Since they will be 140 miles high and travelling at five miles a second, they will not have long to enjoy their visit.

Charles Joyce, chairman of the Arun District Council, said yesterday: "We have learnt with great delight that the Russians and Americans will be carrying out their historic handshake while passing over the town of Bognor Regis and Littlehampton. It was sensible of them to arrange their travel programme to include the beautiful countryside in West Sussex."

Eileen Gilroy of Belize Park says she heard this surprising announcement from the speaker at Oxford Circus station last week: "If there is a St Columbia from Iona present will he please go to the station operations room."

### Anti-art

Everybody in Hockerill is talking about the wall. The painting, a close one of a wall, performed the final detail restoration. With an aerosol can she carefully repainted, and a foot high, the words "OK". The wall looks well again and the council at Hockerill is happy.

mural of flowers and butterflies, it was agreed locally that Residents of the run-down suburb of Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, liked the idea much that, when the students arrived with ladders and paint, they were asked to decorate the wall with their own touches. The result was a colourful piece of street art which caused motorists to slow down at the dangerous junction on the main road. But Hertfordshire County Council, who own the derelict building, is not keen on the idea.

As painting was under way, a man with a clipboard appeared in order to take a survey of the wall. He was not only that painting was not finished, but that the wall is returned to its original sordid condition. The man said the students were trespassing.

Yesterday the students returned to the wall and obliterated their art with a coat of battle-drum grey. As the sordid wall was returned to its original sordid condition, the council at Hockerill is happy.

PHS





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## WHAT THE TORIES SHOULD DO

It is not only the Labour Party which is suffering severe internal strains over Mr Healey's package. The Conservatives too have their differences, less publicized though these may be. There are some Conservative MPs who positively welcome an incomes policy which they have consistently regarded as a necessary instrument of economic management in a modern industrial state where the trade unions enjoy monopoly bargaining power. There are at the other end of the parliamentary party those who are actively opposed to any incomes policy which they consider a snare and a delusion serving only to distract attention from the basic requirement of monetary discipline. And there is in the middle the broad mass of Conservative MPs who believe that Mr Healey's measures are open to substantial criticism but that they will have a broadly beneficial effect if implemented.

In these circumstances the natural party tactics when the matter is debated in the House of Commons, would be for the Conservatives to move a second amendment and then, after that had been voted on, to abstain on the substantive motion. That would be the best way to preserve the appearance of party unity—though even then it would be unlikely to present a completely united front—and to retain the greatest possible freedom of manoeuvre for the future. The party could pursue this course with a lighter heart knowing that the Government could still be sure of their majority, despite some of the left-wing voting against or abstaining.

That is the direction in which the Conservatives are beckoned by considerations of party advantage. But it would not be good enough for them to determine

their conduct on that basis alone. For some time now their leaders have been demanding, quite properly, that the Government should take action to deal with the economic perils facing the country at whatever cost to party unity. In the action he has taken the Chancellor has indeed put Labour Party unity at risk. To have held back for that reason at this time would in fact have been a dereliction of duty. But the price that it is right to demand of Mr Healey may reasonably be asked of the Conservatives too. In an hour of national emergency Oppositions also have their obligations.

In deciding how they should vote the Conservatives ought to ask themselves two questions. Would it be in the national interest for Mr Healey's package to be accepted or rejected? And would it have a better chance of achieving its purpose if the Conservatives voted for it or abstained? The first question should not be rephrased to ask whether the package has gaps and weaknesses. It certainly has. Some of them have been exposed by Mrs Thatcher; some have been referred to in these columns.

We need no reminding that an incomes policy is not an end in itself, that inflation will be curbed only by effective control of the money supply. We have consistently attached the greatest importance to limiting public expenditure and we acknowledge that the evidence is not conclusive that the Chancellor will be as stringent as we would wish. But the most reasonable conclusion to draw from the White Paper is that he does intend to continue cutting government spending, and the limit on wage increases, if it can be made to stick, should make it politically easier to keep up the restriction of the money supply. An effective

incomes policy will not by itself stop inflation but it should reduce the level of unemployment that will be suffered while inflation is halted by other means.

It follows that the Chancellor should be kept under continuous pressure not to weaken or government spending and the money supply, but also that the chances of beating inflation will be better if the Government's policy is approved. If it were rejected not only would a valuable supporting weapon have been thrown aside but the psychological effects at home and abroad would be most damaging. It would be concluded that the country was once again not prepared to support tough anti-inflationary action. That would immediately have grave consequences for foreign confidence in the pound and would make it all the harder for any other Government in the future to be appropriately resolute.

But provided that Mr Healey's package is approved by Parliament would it really make much difference whether or not the Conservatives supported it? The answer is that the policy is part substance and part psychology, and the psychological element depends considerably on a general sense of national support. The hope is that this will have its effect both on British trade unionists and on foreign holders of sterling. The Conservatives have their part to play not in creating a phoney consensus on the basis of policies in which they do not believe but in voting according to what they consider to be the best interests of the country—even at the risk of exposing the divisions in their own ranks. After all the rhetoric of recent months it will now be their turn to prove that they can put party second.

## EAST EUROPEAN BRIDGES

Mr Callaghan's visit to Poland is a welcome sign of interest in a important area. Britain has not had much of an eastern policy since Mr Macmillan's remittance attempt at honest broker in 1959. Almost throughout the sixties Britain was wooing western Europe and could not move faster than West Germany in eastern policy. Moreover, Britain had none of the special reasons which drove other countries to develop their eastern relations. She did not have Germany's frontier problems, France's pretensions, Italy's Communist Party or America's super power interests. Preoccupied with Brussels and with her own internal weakness she gradually allowed others to overtake her in political and commercial relations.

This has had the advantage of allowing Britain to appraise east-west relations with a detachment and objectivity which has proved valuable in negotiations. Her role in the long deliberations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is supposed to reach its climax in Helsinki this month, has been very far from negligible. In bilateral relations with eastern Europe, however, she has been a little slow to take up some of the opportunities available. Most of the area (Rumania is a partial exception) must stay broadly in line with the Soviet Union, and some of its leaders were obliged to follow the Soviet decision to go into a bluff after the expulsion of the Soviet spies

from London, but in normal circumstances it is possible to have easier relations with eastern Europe than with the Soviet Union. Culturally and geographically it is nearer to western Europe. Its people are more accustomed to western contacts and more anxious for them; its attitudes are more flexible and its economies are nearer in size to those of western Europe. In spite of the growth of two economic and political blocks there is inexorable logic in the development of the industrial belt which runs from north to south embracing territory on both sides of the ideological frontier.

There is another reason for cultivating eastern Europe which receives little attention. East-west relations as a whole are going to depend a good deal on how fast the Soviet Union changes internally, overcoming its distrust of the rest of the world, modernizing its system and liberalizing its attitudes. Western countries have only very limited opportunities for speeding up this process. There is, however, growing evidence of the influence which the more advanced countries of eastern Europe are having on the Soviet Union through personal contacts, integrated organizations and a variety of pressures which eastern Europe's economic and political needs exert. This is a slow process but it does take place and it corrects the more familiar view that the lines of influence run only from Moscow

downwards. Eastern Europe is to a limited extent a bridge across which traffic can move in both directions.

That said, it is of course wrong to see the area as one block. National differences remain very wide, and each country must still be treated individually. Poland is a particularly appropriate place for Mr Callaghan's first east European visit. There is a fund of goodwill towards Britain, and relatively flourishing trade, which has been increasing very rapidly over the past twelve months. Poland has been investing heavily in capital goods from the west and has been enjoying a growth rate of over 10 per cent. It is therefore a potentially more valuable trading partner. It is also a country in which the people are freer than in most of eastern Europe to travel to the west and to talk freely. The Geneva negotiations on freer movement of people and information involve fewer changes for Poland than for the Soviet Union.

None of this means that there can be a special relationship between Britain and Poland going beyond the restraints imposed by existing divisions in Europe. It does mean that Britain, now firmly in the European Community, can catch up with her allies in bridging the divisions with discriminating bilateral relations, trade, cultural exchanges and other contacts for which the peoples and the politicians are now more than ready. Mr Callaghan's visit should provide new impetus.

## Housing and the GLC

Mr John Gladys Dimson writes (Times, July 9) that Mr Balfe, my successor as GLC Housing Development, urges us to take a broad view of housing. So I trust he will overlook the importance of the Housing Movement. I hope, too, he will support the London Housing Strategy Plan which the GLC prepared and unchallenged by the London Council in its last October consultation. The plan covers the whole housing scene and opposes a framework within which all agencies, public and private, could coordinate their efforts. A joint GLC/LBA group is being set up to coordinate the plan in a view to phased implementation, and top level negotiations have been held with both sides of the housing industry, TUC and management.

Of course, even with diamond and determination and drive it takes time to put flesh on the bones of the plan, but I find encouraging the agreement in principle that has been reached on two sensitive key issues, one being a wide-spread coordinated allocation scheme for public housing, and the other the tactical and generous approach of the LBA and many boroughs.

For myself, despite the pains of long and arduous negotiations in mid-stream, I had at least the satisfaction of having helped to start the quest for a co-ordinated housing policy at last. But my concentration I read yesterday's report the clear indication, though cleverly worded, that I had been dismissed because of "strong passions" aroused by a failure of GLC and boroughs to agree to terms with the Housing Movement. This is usually a reasonable reason for my dismissal, as a failure of GLC and boroughs to agree to terms with the Housing Movement. This is usually a reasonable reason for my dismissal, as a failure of GLC and boroughs to agree to terms with the Housing Movement.

Finally, I find Mr Balfe's report on the fashionable bandwagon of attacking council housing astonishingly lacking in historical perspective. Inflation and the social climate are thrusting forward policies such as equity sharing and cooperative and self management. But housing workers for years among people no longer to get out of their rotting slums into a council home I cannot swallow superficial quarter truths and blanket condemnation of the council housing provided by our predecessors.

Yours faithfully,  
GLADYS DIMSON,  
Members' Lobby,  
The County Hall, SE1 7PB,  
July 10.

## Threat to seabirds

From Dr W. R. P. Bourne  
Sir, Britain and Ireland provide one of the main breeding places in Europe for two exceptionally attractive seabirds, the gull and the razorbill. About half of them, a quarter of a million pairs, nest in Orkney and Shetland, and the only comparable colonies in the eastern Atlantic south of the Arctic are found immediately to the north in the Faroes. They look and behave like small penguins, but are still able to fly up to nest on cliff ledges. When their chicks are one third grown in July they leap down to the sea and are conveyed east by their parents to complete their growth off the coast of Norway. In the circumstances I was astonished to be informed today that the Department of Industry's Warren Springs Laboratory has chosen this moment to carry out experiments

with the control of oil pollution in the northern North Sea. Apparently they have a number of vessels which will start a series of trials on July 2. Next week they will start releasing slicks of a least ten tons at about 59°N 0°1'E, less than fifty miles south-east of one of our greatest seabird colonies on the island of Ness in Shetland, and the week after they propose to release a larger slick of at least 100 tons at 62°N half way between the Faroes and Norway to see what happens to it.

So far as I can discover no naturalists were consulted until a very late stage in these proceedings, and even they seem to have failed to realize that the release of oil slicks is moving east on the water are virtually bound to swim into the oil. In May I was invited to a meeting in Seattle to discuss investigations involving tens of millions of dollars, where it is proposed to drill for oil off Alaska to which all interested parties from as far away as New Zealand were invited, yet in this country a Government Department cannot even plan its oil pollution experiments with sufficient care to avoid the moment when young birds are leaving the nest.

Yours faithfully,  
W. R. P. BOURNE,  
Director of Research,  
The Seabird Group,  
University of Aberdeen,  
Department of Zoology,  
Tillydrone Avenue,  
Aberdeen.  
July 10.

## Amazing value

From Mr G. Michael Hitchon  
Sir, Admission to the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh is free. Yours faithfully,  
G. MICHAEL HITCHON,  
1 Barns Terrace,  
Ayr.  
July 10.

## Squatters and the law: problems of eviction

From Mr Alastair Black  
Sir, Miss Elizabeth Harper (July 11) in telling of her return to find squatters occupying her Kensington home correctly says "these disorderly bands are increasing". In Greater London the total of all writs and other process for possession of land increased from 25 in the 1972-73 financial year to 679 in 1973-74, up to 937 in 1974-75, some 30 per cent of all cases having involved squatters. These figures relate only to High Court actions or process under the Land Clauses Act and to these figures must be added those of all the county courts within Greater London which will be considerably greater.

An analysis of 197 writs involving squatters issued between March 1973 and December 1974 by plaintiffs, names and descriptions show that 38.6 per cent of plaintiffs were limited companies or firms, 24.9 per cent were London boroughs (four boroughs only) and 18.2 per cent government departments and charities and only 18.3 per cent issued by individual plaintiffs. The majority of the addresses concerned were in the Camden and Kensington areas.

A regular feature of cases against squatters is that the Sheriff's officers have themselves to force entry to the property and once inside they find scenes of wretched squalor with broken windows, broken floors and floors pulled up to provide firewood. The sophistication of the methods of defence are increasing, from the use of electrified bedsheets to barriade doors to doors to struts to sunbeds and the use of the most common of all weapons, the hammer. Over the years the paper reports of evictions have moved away from the unfair and untrue reports of "alastings used to evict squatters" and the like to a realization that for London boroughs in particular "illegal squatters play havoc with efforts to house people in need". In a recent case a warrant was issued in respect of a house that had been completely renovated and recently sold; squatters had moved in before the purchasers; they left two days before the date of eviction and on entry we found all the possessions been left full on throughout the house causing damage which we were later told exceeded £2,000.

The following report (written the day after the operation of an eviction of squatters in North London) is typical of the major type of operation that has all too frequently to be mounted to remove squatters determined to resist eviction.

"Entry was gained to four houses without problems and some three squatters were evicted. These squatters were of the 'dossier' type, possessing only bed rolls.

"The remaining house has been occupied for approximately two years by leaders of local squatters' organizations, the main spokesman being . . . the same person that we have met up with on many cases in the past. The house was securely barricaded, squatters occupied positions at upper windows and on the roof from which they could direct jets of water at our officers. It was not possible to gain access through any lower window, nor was

it immediately possible to get on to the roof. The front door had to be breached and entry was finally gained by jumping into the basement and from that point the barricade at the door and the door itself was removed. Inside, the door was found to be blocked by bedsprings laced together with heavy chains. This obstruction proved most difficult to remove especially as the squatters were bosing everyone who attempted to climb the stairs and emptying over them pans containing urine and other excrement. Eventually the springs were removed by being pulled downwards. This manoeuvre required the combined force of some six men and in pulling down the obstruction a squatter became entangled in the chains with his long hair. He was in considerable pain and he had to have his hair cut with a knife to release him.

"This did not stop his colleagues from continuing their attack with water and other missiles. The squatters retreated to the upper floors and behind a blocked trap door. As every attempt to remove this obstruction failed it was decided that holes should be cut in the ceiling. So much water had been used that the entire building was 'live' as all the electrical connections were shorting. It was not possible to enter the main. While the ceiling was being opened up, a second team had entered the adjoining building and, using a ladder as the stairs had been destroyed, managed to get into the attic. There they started making a hole in the roof and while they were doing this several squatters now on top of the roof struck through the openings made by the officers with wood on which nails were protruding. However, at this stage no officer was hurt.

"Eventually the roof was bridged and a squad of Sheriff's officers, accompanied by the police entered the first house through the attic. Their entry coincided with the entry of the first squad through the ceiling. Some fifteen persons were found in the building. The spokesman for the squatters said 'I am sorry that the chief police officer present that he considered it had all gone off very quietly'. Five Sheriff's officers were hurt, one requiring hospital treatment. However, the entire operation was completed in one hour.

"To assist in the enforcement of the order of the High Court there were 19 Sheriff's officers and police session men and 35 policemen engaged.

"In our experience in Greater London that the genuine 'homeless' for whom there can be the greatest sympathy, accept a court order and usually leave at the order of the Sheriff's officer with resignation and without further delay. The homeless can be helped through the welfare officers of the borough concerned and information is obtained in advance to be handed to the persons evicted. The majority of squatters are not interested in anything of official help. A combination of the increase in numbers of writs together with the

difficulties of any forward planning and of recruitment in this office, because of the proposals to remove all enforcement proceedings from the High Court, and thus from the Sheriff, to the County Court has resulted in an increase in the time lag between the date the writ is received by the Sheriff and of its execution. No 'private armies' or outside security firms are engaged by the Sheriff and only Sheriff's officers and possession men answer to the Sheriff. The Sheriff and through him to the court undertake the work. Fortunately the Sheriff can call upon the police as 'the power of the county' to assist because of the provision in the 1887 Sheriff's Act. The County Court Bailiff has no such rights.

There is some hope for the future to be found in the Law Commission Working Paper No 54 of June 28, 1974. This provisional report does encourage Miss Harper's use of self-help. "It is our provisional view that provided that the law affords to the persons entitled to occupation but excluded from it a speedy means of regaining his occupation without the exercise of self-help, resort to a person seeking to enter his property. It should, we think, be an offence for a person to enter even his own property by force if it is held by another 'unlawfully' by him" (Para 38). Constructively (Para 73) two new criminal offences are proposed: "(a) without lawful authority entering property by force adversely to any person in physical occupation of it, or entitled to occupy it, and (b) being unlawfully on property and failing to leave as soon as reasonably practical after being ordered to leave by the person entitled to occupation".

This office has suggested to the Law Commission that to be included in the definition of a person entitled to occupation should be a Sheriff's officer holding a warrant issued as a result of an application by the plaintiff to an order for possession from the High Court under the expeditions processes of Order 113. In Mr Black's case (1973) SWR 71, (Para 38) Miss Harper quotes in fact there was an interval of only five days between the taking out of the summons and the grant of the order. In our view if effective enforcement procedures are available with a sanction of arrest and possible imprisonment of the person who will be removed from the already over-troubled and over-burdened housing scene, effective re-planting and rebuilding of derelict property can be proceeded with without expensive delays caused by unlawful occupation by "disorderly bands" of increasingly organized squatters. But how much further time will elapse before any final recommendation of the Law Commission becomes substantive law?

Yours faithfully,  
ALASTAIR BLACK,  
Under Sheriff of Greater London,  
Office of the High Sheriff of Greater London,  
Arundel House,  
13-15 Arundel Street, WC2.  
July 14.

## The middle majority and powerful monopoly groups

From Professor Antony Flew  
Sir, Your correspondent Mr P. Levy-Ménard (July 11) objects to your suggestion that there are powerful non-democratic elements on the left of the Labour Party as there are not on the right. He protests that "you have no right to suggest that, for example, Mr Frank Alton and Mr Stan Orme are less committed to democracy than Richard Brody or Sir Keith Joseph . . .".

But to suggest that there are indeed such powerful non-democratic elements on the left is, of course, to say that all extreme leftists are non-democratic. Mr Levy-Ménard must not be raising rhetorical questions about particular Members of Parliament divert attention from certain massive, stubborn, and menacing facts. We are waiving all possible disputes about the precise loyalties of certain Labour MPs who regularly appear on *Morning Star* and other communist platforms, there is no denying the strength of the influence of open and admitted Communist Party members in large parts of the *Economist*, for instance recently totted up a total of 50 out of 250 members of the executives of the major unions. And it is, of course, the block votes of these unions which dominate party conferences and the more articulate members of the left, who leave no doubt in the minds of the watchers.

Mr Harold Wilson, having dismissed any idea of a coalition of middle elements to represent the interests of that great majority who wish to preserve the particular kind of social organization we have in this island, nevertheless struggles and struggles to hold together a far more unreal coalition of opposites within his own party. In so doing, he cynically pushes aside the democratic rights of that majority by consistent appeasement of left-wing appetites.

The five million or so who voted Liberal at the last election are represented in Parliament by a handful of Members of Parliament, thanks to our electoral system. The Liberals have campaigned for many years for some form of proportional representation to redress this wrong naturally enough with no support from the other parties.

The situation is now too serious for this state of affairs to continue. Those representing the middle majority in Parliament, whether as Labour or Conservative members, should now realize that the interests of the country as a whole would best be served by the achievement of a fairer voting system, even if the result is a reduction in the size of Labour and Conservative representation.

Only thus can the true weight of opinion in the country be reflected accurately in Parliament. Only thus would it be possible to break the present artificial Coalitions on the Left and on the Right in order to combat a slide into Socialism by default. If we are to have a Socialist State, let it at least come about as a result of true majority support.

The recent referendum, although held in the narrowest of party inter-

paries counterbalancing the Communist Party.

I would add only that the monopoly party does not have actually to be called the Communist Party; in Portugal, for instance, it will be called the United Front Movement; while here at home, if things go on as they have been going, it may continue in the name "Labour Party".

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY FLEW,  
26 Alexandra Road,  
Reading.

From Mr Alan B. Grant  
Sir, The middle majority to which you refer in your editorial is watching helplessly while a small coherent life-wing element, through assiduously acquired power, bases in the unions, and assisted by some Ministers, pursue their aims of creating maximum economic chaos as the quickest route to a Socialist State. They are becoming less and less coy in professing their intentions.

Indeed, a considerable amount of television time is devoted to the more articulate members of the left, who leave no doubt in the minds of the watchers.

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ests, was at least a direct sounding of the electorate's views. Now that the precedent has been set, the time seems ripe for another referendum on the subject of reform of the system of election to Parliament. The issue is at least as important as the question of Britain's continued membership of the EEC.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN B. GRANT,  
Woodfield Hill,  
Coulston, Surrey.

From Mr Christopher Mayhew  
Sir, Mr Lawson suggests (July 11) that a centre alliance might strengthen the Marxists and left-wing socialists by leaving them with the main opposition role.

It seems more likely, however, that they had given an election on their own, these leftists would be sunk without trace. Significantly, they themselves never attack their alliance with the Labour moderates. Most of them realize that without it they would quickly be reduced to impotence.

Yours etc,  
CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW,  
39 Wool Road,  
Wimbledon, SW20.

From Mrs B. M. Cheers  
Sir, Such is my belief in Mr Heath that, if he were to join a coalition, or a coalescence of the middle majority, I would vote for it. He is the obvious leader.

Yours sincerely,  
BETTY MAY CHEERS,  
Cherry Tree Cottage,  
High Street,  
Barcombe, Nr Lewes.

## Names in rape cases

From Mr W. Mairs  
Sir, I am not exactly a literate man but I think all the controversy going on at the moment about rape victims misses one very important point. After ten months of mental torture I have not been found guilty of the Old Bailey. If I was and I am an innocent man I was indiscreet and my morals are not too good, but because a woman accused me, I was charged and waited ten months for trial. I was named in the paper and she was Miss X. Even when I was found "Not Guilty", I was still named and she was still Miss X.

What I am getting at is that the law in certain cases should be changed and no one should be named until the case is finished. If the man is found "Guilty", then name him; but if he is found "Not Guilty" don't name him. There is all this argument going on about the poor women, but in certain cases, like mine, where I was innocent, I still have to live down something which I didn't do, and it's the poor man.

Yours sincerely,  
W. MAIRS,  
London, W5.  
July 10.

## Arab rights in Jerusalem

From Mr Said Hammami  
Sir, Are these the "moral" conclusions which Mr David M. Jacobs invites us to draw from the "few facts"—few, but spurious—in his letter which you published on July 8?

(1) It is right for Zionists to claim exclusive Jewish sovereignty over the whole of Jerusalem. It is wrong for Arabs to claim sovereignty over even that part which they managed to save from Zionist usurpation in 1948.

(2) It is right for Zionists to expel Arabs, but wrong for Arabs to expel Jews.

(3) Arab desecration of Jewish holy places is reprehensible; Zionist desecration of Moslem holy places is unmentionable. (For the facts see Jerusalem key to peace, by Evan M. Wilson, who was the United States Consul-General in Jerusalem from 1964 to 1967.)

(4) The right of both peoples "to live and worship in the City" extends to newcomers from Soviet Russia who have never seen Jerusalem before, but not to Arabs who were born and grew up there, and ever since been prevented by Israel from returning to their homes.

(5) Base Zionists' choice to regard Jerusalem as their capital and their most holy city, that automatically gives them some prior right over the indigenous inhabitants whose roots in Palestine reach back to the dawn of history before the coming of Jew, Christian or Muslim.

Yours faithfully,  
SAID HAMMAMI,  
Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization,  
111 Hay Hill, W1.  
July 9.

## Defence of Sinai

From Professor A. L. Goodhart, QC  
Sir, Those of us who have seen the Sinai and Gidi Passes, and have counted the shattered Egyptian tanks that attended during the 1967 Six Day War to escape through these gaps in the desert mountains, will realize what an excellent article "Defence of Sinai: Israel's choice in Sinai" (July 8) your Defence Correspondent, Henry Stanhope, has written.

He has described the passes in eight illuminating words: "this is the twentieth-century gateway to Israel." From the Israeli standpoint it is the only safe gateway because it will be able to halt any Egyptian advance before it gets into its stride. Moreover, the desert mountains enclosing the two passes "provide a superb vantage point for optical and electronic observation of the sandy plains to the west, leading towards the shimmering waters of the distant canal." If Israel can maintain a defensive position back of the mountains, then these would be a screen against the Israeli radar system instead of aiding it.

If Israel were to surrender its main defence for non-military reasons then it would risk losing a military war. This is a point which must never be forgotten.

It may surprise some of your readers that Mr Stanhope, having referred to the defence of Israel, has made no reference to the defence of Egypt and the two passes. The obvious answer is that he was right, because there is no need for such a defence. The passes are essential to Egypt only if it is attacking Israel. It is not concerned with defence, because the Israelis would be held up by the forces defending the passes. There will include the Arabian allies. There may be other ways in which Israel might seek to attack Egypt, but the passes are not one of them. It has been argued that Egypt must advance to recapture the whole Sinai Peninsula to redeem its national honour. But in 1967 when President Nasser was urged to "fight on in Sinai in guerrilla fashion", his reply was: "It is a desert and we cannot conduct a people's liberation war in Sinai because there are no people there. There are no more than 30,000 people in the whole of Sinai. . . the whole area is arid." The area is still arid, and there are only a few Bedouins in it.

Not can history justify another war. The only major event which the Sinai Desert has known in 3,000 years was when Moses received the Ten Commandments. It was the Turkish Sultan who governed the peninsula until the end of the First World War. Thereafter Sinai was handed over to the Egyptians who used it in an attempt to exclude Israeli shipping from the Gulf of Aqaba.

I doubt whether the United States will support an aggressive Egyptian war by insisting that Israel should surrender "the gateway to Israel". It is not for me to say what the British should do, but I hope that those who are concerned with Middle Eastern affairs will study your Defence Correspondent's article with care.

Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR GOODHART,  
University College,  
Oxford.  
July 11.

## St Paul's School site

From Sir Joseph Lockwood  
Sir, I would like to add my support to the West Kensington Environment Campaign to save St Paul's School's old playing fields as an amenity for the people—particularly the children—of this area. As Chairman of the Governors of the Royal Ballet School, situated exactly opposite, and also as Chairman of the Charter Body governing the Royal Ballet, who use the same building, I am particularly conscious of the need to preserve for young people some open and safe space in an area that offers no alternative to buildings, railways and to the incessant traffic of one of the busiest road complexes in Europe. The loss to this part of London of this one recreational space would be irreparable.

Yours faithfully,  
JOSEPH LOCKWOOD,  
The Royal Ballet School,  
155 Talgarth Road,  
Barnes Court, W14.  
July 2.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

**Lowell**  
for CONSTRUCTION

### Mr Wilson agrees to new consultation machinery for state industry chiefs

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

New machinery for regular consultations between the heads of Britain's nationalized industries and Downing Street is to be established.

This significant breakthrough was announced by Mr Wilson, Secretary of State for Industry, at a meeting of the Prime Minister and a representative delegation of public sector chiefs.

The meeting took place only two days after Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, had warned that the heads of state industries faced dismissal if they exceeded the maximum of 55 weeks to be employed in the next 12 months.

His statements, made during a visit to the Commons, prompted a brusque reply from Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, and new chairman of the reorganised British Steel Corporation.

Mr Varley's pay no more than the maximum of £10,000 a year, which was meant to underline the importance of the Government's intention of maintaining a short-term review of public sector employment over two million workers.

Sir Derek suggested that such pressure was as unwelcome as it was unnecessary.

But the implications of the Government's anti-inflation package received a further airing later at the meeting at No 10, although the main emphasis was on the desire of the nationalized industry chairmen to develop a new relationship with Whitehall and to reduce the level of government intervention in their affairs.

The meeting was requested several weeks ago by the public sector chairmen, following an unprecedented gathering of nationalized industry chiefs at the British Steel Corporation in the middle of May.

At that meeting the "heavy" (coal, gas, steel, electricity and railways) agreed to extend their informal gatherings to the smaller public corporations including the British Waterways Board, the National Bus Company and others, and to make a direct approach to the Government.

The delegation which went to Number 10 reflected the new-found unity. It was composed of Sir Monty Finniston, BSC chairman; Mr Richard Marsh of British Rail; Mr Nigel Boulton, chairman of the British Airways Authority; and Mr Freddie Wood, chairman of the National Bus Company.

This quartet was matched by an equally strong team led by the Prime Minister and Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with Mr Varley and Mr Croxall, Environment Secretary, in support.

The main result of the meeting was agreement to establish a forum for further discussions. These future meetings are to be chaired either by Mr Wilson or the Chancellor, with other ministers brought in to support where necessary. The nationalized industries will be present either as a body or through representative sections.

Most state corporation chiefs were silent on Mr Varley's comments about their prospects if they exceeded the 55 limit. Asked by Mr Peter Walker from the Opposition Front Bench if the Government would dismiss the board if the curb were ignored, Mr Varley made it plain that the remedy would not necessarily be the board, but certainly the chairman who had taken responsibility.

Last night Sir Derek, in a thinly-veiled reference to Mr Varley's remarks, said: "I do not consider it necessary for those in authority in the nationalized industries to be subjected to pressure in order to carry out these policies; we have already been persuaded of the overriding need to do so."

### Dissidents outvoted in bitter fight against Leyland rescue scheme

By Desmond Quigley  
Leyland shareholders were decisively defeated in their attempt to obstruct government proposals for the company at a bitter, 10-hour meeting in London yesterday.

About 80 per cent of shareholders voting, representing 90 per cent of the votes cast, were in favour of the Scheme of Arrangement, which provides for the reconstruction of the company with the Government taking a majority equity stake in line with the Ryder Report.

However, it appears that the British (Leyland) Shareholders' Association, which has been trying to coordinate opposition to the reconstruction, will now fight a rearguard action in the Chancery Division of the High Court.

It was announced last night that the Government has extended until July 24 the deadline to accepting the 10p a share cash alternative to staying in the company with a majority government stake. The original deadline expired yesterday, but some 150,000 of the 240,000 shareholders had made no decision.

Much of the uproar at the meeting was caused by Lord Stokes' attempt to block an amendment from the floor being put to the Scheme. Mr Leonard Stone proposed the amendment that the Government should put up an extra £90m, on top of the £65m to buy out shareholders. This would be used to issue free 15p shares which would have to be held until an approved time.

At first Lord Stokes refused to accept the amendment on the grounds that it was too vague. Then he relented; but it was made clear by company officials that the amendment was not considered to be legally binding.

When it became apparent that Lord Stokes intended to use all the proxy votes he held against the amendment there was chaos and mêlée on the rostrum.

Mrs Muriel Gumble, leader of the Shareholders' Association, declared that she appreciated what Lord Stokes had done but that she had only just been told. An adjournment was demanded so that all shareholders could be informed of the amendment.

What the dissident shareholders failed to appreciate was that Lord Stokes then used the proxies on the adjournment call, with the result that it was lost by 264 million votes to 8.3 million. When the amendment was put, it was lost by 264 million votes to 4.2 million.

Business Diary, page 19

### SE to look into Slater, Walker loan stocks deal

By Christopher Wilkins

The Stock Exchange is to look into the question of whether a scheme announced yesterday by Slater, Walker Securities to cancel four of its existing unsecured loan stocks is in breach of the Exchange's listing requirements.

This scheme involves cancelling the four stocks, which have a nominal value of £31.2m, and offering stockholders instead a package comprising a new loan stock plus a choice of ordinary shares or cash.

SWs has for some months been following a policy of buying in its loan stocks for cancellation because of the very large discount on their par value at which they have been priced in the stock market.

Now that an offer to stockholders has been made, however, the question has arisen of whether the group's buying has been in violation of a recent Stock Exchange amendment, first published last autumn, to its rules relating to the admission of securities to a listing.

The new rule states that where a board is considering specific proposals relating to changes in the capital structure of the company or the redemption of any listed security, no changes should be carried out until an announcement has been made.

The most recent purchases were notified to the Stock Exchange on June 26, when SWs said it had bought some £1.5m of stock which is now subject to the scheme.

Mr M. J. Booth, a director of SWs, said last night that although the possibility of a decision to proceed had been under consideration for some time, the decision to proceed had only been taken at a board meeting yesterday and that an announcement had then been made immediately to meet the Stock Exchange's requirement.

The terms of the offer to stockholders are: for every £100 of 9½ per cent stock 1986/93, £57.50 of new stock (17½ per cent 1995) plus 10 new shares; for every £100 of 9½ per cent stock 1991/6, £58.80 of new stock plus 10 shares; for every £100 of 9 per cent stock 1991/6, £53.60 of new stock plus 10 new shares; for every £100 of 9½ per cent stock 1997/2002, £54.20 of new stock plus 10 new shares. Instead of shares there is a cash alternative, equivalent to 70p for each new share offered.

Financial Editor, page 19

### Kuwaiti caution about British inflation curbs

By David Blake

A cautious welcome to the Government's new inflation measures was given yesterday by the Kuwaiti Minister of Finance, Mr Abdel Rahman Salem al-Ajaji. In an interview with Business News, Mr al-Ajaji called for more tough measures from the Government to support the policy.

He said that the Government's policy was to keep the inflation rate down, but that it was not enough to have a reserve power to be exercised only at a later date. This legal restriction should be maintained, he said, until the inflation rate had been significantly reduced.

Because of the deterioration in Britain's economy over the past three years, the climate for foreign holders of funds in London had become much less encouraging.

But Kuwait had no intention of pulling out funds which it already held here. His country did not believe in shifting its funds around like "a gambler always chasing the latest speculation".

There was, however, little to suggest any big increase in Kuwait's rate of investment in Britain.

Mr al-Ajaji discounted suggestions that Arab holders of sterling had played any significant part in the recent decline in the value of the pound, which he thought was in line with British government policy to make its exports more competitive. He thought that sterling had now bottomed out.



Mr. al-Ajaji yesterday said that Britain's transitory difficulties will not shake Arab confidence.

### Jessel group winding up plea adjourned

By Our Financial Staff

A petition for the compulsory winding-up of Jessel Securities, the finance and industrial holding group that ran into trouble last autumn, was adjourned for two weeks in the High Court yesterday.

Banque Paribas, of Geneva, which claims to be Swiss, from the Jessel group and had initiated the petition, supported an application from the Jessel Group and its associate companies that the petition be postponed for three months while a scheme of arrangement was negotiated as an alternative to liquidation.

But Mr Justice Templeman ruled that the petition must be brought back to the court on July 28 because smaller creditors, who were not represented at yesterday's meeting, must be given the chance to air their views.

After the court hearing Mr Oliver Jessel said that a scheme of arrangement would be presented to shareholders later on in the year.

### Offer to shareholders too much, report says

By Paul Routledge

British Leyland shareholders are getting too much rather than too little for their shares, according to a strongly political pamphlet published today on behalf of the company's shop stewards.

"The high price" being offered—10p for shares which were fetching only 6½p the day before the Ryder Report was published—and the failure to nationalise BLMC completely were disappointments to trade unionists, says the Labour Research Department in a paper, *The Future of British Leyland and the British Motor Industry* (LRD Publications, 76 Blackfriars Road, SE1), prepared for British Leyland trade union committees.

While welcoming the Ryder proposal for massive state investment in the company, the document criticizes the report for not relating the plight of BLMC to the rest of the British motor industry and its suppliers.

"The interdependence of motor manufacturers and component producers is not closely examined, and the consequences of the proposed investment at British Leyland for the rest of the motor industry are ignored."

Looking at the future for the company, the research department

### Oil groups near pact with Saudis

By Our Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia and the American oil company partners in the Aramco consortium have narrowed their outstanding differences on the 100 per cent state takeover of the Saudi oil industry.

The influential *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* (PIW) said that after the progress made in last week's negotiations in Geneva, a draft agreement is expected to be hammered out by the end of this month.

Remaining details are expected to be dealt with at another session in August.

According to PIW the company partners—Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobil—will have to settle for a par barrel profit for operating the industry on behalf of Saudi Arabia which is substantially smaller than they had sought.

But in return Saudi Arabia is expected to meet the companies' insurance that it should be guaranteed access to large volumes of crude. The best guess, PIW says, is that the four companies will probably end up with an initial supply entitlement close to 7 million barrels a day compared with the 5 million proposed earlier by the Saudis.

Ninian extension: A fifth appraisal well drilled on the Ninian oilfield in the North Sea has confirmed a western extension of the field.

Work was temporarily abandoned after oil had been tested at rates of up to 10,300 barrels a day from three oil bearing zones.

Chevron, the operator on the 3/3 section of the field said the rig Ocean Kokule would return to the well to investigate a deeper area found in the fourth well drilled earlier this year.

The group for which Chevron is the operator includes Burmah, ICI, Murphy and Occoco. A substantial part of the field lies in the adjoining block 3/8 held by the BP Ranger group.

### Prime Minister's assurance to Arabs

By Roger Vielvoye

Mr Wilson yesterday, at a seminar on Middle East trade, addressed 150 chairmen and managing directors from large companies, along with ministers on Arab states, and emphasized that the Government had a "total will and determination to grapple with this problem of inflation."

He said that the commitment entered into by the trade unions as also "beyond anything they had previously done, whether in peace time or even under the stress of war."

The Prime Minister said that the Government's attack on inflation goes far beyond any measures undertaken by the Churchill Government when Britain was facing the extremity of war. And he added that the response of the British people showed their determination that these measures must and will succeed.

Referring to yesterday's trade figures, Mr Wilson said that when oil prices rose all the signs were that Britain's payments deficit, already very heavy, would rise to three or four or even five thousand million pounds a year. In recent months it had been running so

far this year at an annual rate of less than £1,000m.

Mr Wilson said that in the first five months of this year, the value of Britain's exports to the Arab world was twice as big as in the same period of 1974. Arab countries accounted for about 7 per cent of total exports compared with just over 4 per cent a year ago.

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, said that a series of interlocking partnerships were being developed between Britain and the Arab world.

Unions importance in Incomes Policy, page 19

### Record decline in stocks for American businesses

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, July 14

Business stocks of goods declined by a record of nearly \$3,000m in the United States in May. Sharp cuts were recorded in all important industrial sectors.

Many economists believe the big decline, which followed a large \$1,500m fall in April, indicates the final shaking-out of business inventories and that coming months will see business stocks rising.

A widespread fear now is that the upswing will be slowed by a rise in interest rates, which will add to the financing of stocks. The interest rate trend now appears to be uncertain with some banks increasing rates while others hold back.

The First National Bank of Chicago and the Mellon Bank

### Trade figures reverse rally in share prices

By Our Financial Staff

What seemed to be a significant afternoon rally came to an abrupt halt on the London stock market yesterday with the publication of the June trade figures. At the close the FT index was down 8.1 to 305.5, its lowest point of the day.

Earlier, the new account had made a nervous start after the Government's anti-inflation package had been digested over the weekend. But with dealers expecting an improved June deficit—some had even talked of a surplus—the general tone became much firmer.

Gifts led the way with gains of up to £1 at the longer end of the market and equities cut back losses of up to 10p. But when the figures came they were a great disappointment.

Financial Editor, page 19

### CAKEBREAD ROBEY & CO. LTD.

Suppliers to the Building Industry

### Profit Maintained

Mr. I. C. Robey reported to the A.G.M. on 14th July, 1975.

- \* Increase in 1974 sales.
- \* Profit and Dividend maintained despite recession in Building Industry.
- \* Expansion into Portsmouth through acquisition of W. P. Winter & Son.

The sales for 1975 have shown an increase of more than 20% for first five months but competition is very keen and overheads are rising.

The outcome for the year will depend on factors outside our control.

Copies of the accounts may be obtained from The Secretary.

CAKEBREAD ROBEY & CO. LTD.,  
318-328, Southbury Road,  
Enfield, Middlesex EN1 1TT.

### Big cut assured in 1974 trade deficit

Continued from page 1

Imports inched up by a mere £7m to £1,609m. But over a longer period the underlying trend is more apparent.

Thus imports fell 81 per cent by value and 7 per cent by volume during the four months March to June, compared with the previous three months (this slightly untidy comparison is necessary to smooth out the effects of the dock strike). In comparison, exports have actually risen 1 per cent by value and fallen only 31 per cent by volume.

This surprisingly resilient performance by exporters at the depth of a world trade slump suggests that the weakness of Britain's trade position during the last boom period may have been as much the result of supply difficulties as lack of competitiveness. But, to some extent, exports are probably still benefiting from the marked improvement in price competitiveness in the past couple of years with the steady decline in sterling.

On the currency markets yesterday the pound was only slightly influenced by the trade figures, being more greatly affected by the continuing strength of the dollar. As a result, the pound fell 80 points to 52.1925.

### How the markets moved

FT index: 305.5 - 8.1  
The Times index: 130.5 - 2.44

Rises			
BP	5p to 53½p	Mettay	3p to 24p
BP Am Tel	2p to 31½p	Metaxa Bros	10p to 14p
De Beers Ltd	3p to 32½p	St. James	10p to 14p
Imperial Oil	2p to 27½p	St. James	10p to 14p
Imperial Oil	2p to 27½p	St. James	10p to 14p
Imperial Oil	2p to 27½p	St. James	10p to 14p
Imperial Oil	2p to 27½p	St. James	10p to 14p

Falls			
AP Cement	3p to 12½p	GRN	8p to 21½p
Bechtel	2p to 27½p	Hawker Siddeley	4p to 26p
Bechtel	2p to 27½p	Imperial Ind	10p to 25p
Bechtel	2p to 27½p	Johnson Mat	12p to 26p
Bechtel	2p to 27½p	MEPC	11p to 10½p
Bechtel	2p to 27½p	Nia Tinto	11p to 18½p
Bechtel	2p to 27½p	Smith W&H	10p to 31½p

Equities dipped after June trade figures.

Cit-edged securities were generally firm.

Settling fell 80 points to 52.1925. The "effective devaluation" rate was 27.0 per cent.

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Brook Street Bureau 18

Brook Street Bureau 18

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.71	1.71	1.71
Canada \$	2.23	2.23	2.23
Denmark Kr	12.60	12.60	12.60
France F	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany DM	5.20	5.20	5.20
Greece Dr	67.75	67.75	67.75
India Rs	11.40	11.40	11.40
Italy L	160.00	160.00	160.00
Japan Y	675.00	675.00	675.00
Netherlands Gld	5.65	5.65	5.65
Norway Kr	15.40	15.40	15.40
Portugal Esc	55.00	55.00	55.00
S Africa Rd	1.58	1.58	1.58
Spain Pes	126.25	126.25	126.25
Sweden Kr	8.25	8.25	8.25
Switzerland Fr	5.80	5.80	5.80
US \$	2.23	2.23	2.23
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.75	37.75	37.75

Gold rose by \$1.00 to \$166.50 an oz.

SDR-£ was 1.1721 on Monday.

White SDR-£ was 0.5554.

Commodities: Reuters' index closed at 1,125.1 (1,123.3 on Friday).

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### NET

- \* Record sales
- \* Maximum permitted dividend
- \* Policy of Diversification

In the annual statement to the shareholders of NET Limited, Mr. Leonard C. Warshaw, Chairman & Managing Director reports:

Once again record sales were achieved, £18,465,000 compared with £15,529,000 in 1973. It is particularly gratifying that overseas sales increased from £1,245,000 to £2,077,000. Although the pre-tax profit shows a reduction of 14.4% it is still the second highest figure achieved by the Group and comparison is against a year which was by common consent one of outstanding buoyancy. The total dividend for the year is the maximum permitted.

The Group is now implementing the policy of diversifying its interests within clearly defined limits so as to become progressively less dependent on the wholesale distribution of timber and timber products. In 1974 we acquired a 76% holding in Jennings, Monk Limited which operates a number of retail shops under the names "The Louvre Centre", "Knobs & Knockers" and "The Door Store", and also a "shop within a shop" at Harrods of Knightsbridge.

My confidence in the future of the Company remains unaffected by the immediate problems with which all industry is confronted.

	Sales	Pre-tax profits	Earnings per Ord. Share	Dividends per Ord. Share
	£	£	£	£
1970	5,382,801	161,041	2.57	1.5333
1971	8,513,728	272,247	3.74	2.0833
1972	9,378,513	419,456	6.01	2.3716*
1973	15,529,716	803,953	8.33	2.800*
1974	18,465,000	888,146	7.19	2.8518*

\*Including associated net credit



## NVT gives warning of short-time work and redundancies

By Edward Townsend  
Management of Norton Villiers Triumph, which is seeking further state aid of up to £30m for the British motor cycle industry, is expected to have more discussions with Department of Industry officials this week although a Cabinet decision is unlikely before the end of the month.  
As a result, short-time working for NVT's 3,000 Midlands workers looks almost inevitable when they return from their summer holidays on August 11. NVT has given a warning that a three-day week at its Wolverhampton and Birmingham plants is on the cards and that redundancies and factory closures will be necessary if the Government decides not to provide financial assistance.

## Arabs want to buy more oil tankers and carriers

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent  
More oil tankers and products carriers are being sought by the Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport company, owned by eight oil producing countries.  
The company has disclosed that it is interested in purchasing "a few more" oil and products tankers. While this should stimulate the current weak tanker market it should be noted that Japanese and European owners have been pressing the company with offers for several months.  
The prospect of the company buying up new carriers is considered remote and the company is more likely to be seeking second-hand tonnage and probably very large crude carriers in excess of 200,000 tons dwt.

## Private and state steel forge closer links to meet competition

By Ronald Kershaw  
A forecast of closer relationships between the public and private sectors of the United Kingdom steel industry to meet the challenge of Europe and the rest of the world, was made by Mr Alec Mortimer, director-general of the British Independent Steel Producers Association at Sheffield yesterday.  
He told delegates to a four-day conference to mark a decade of progress in Sheffield steel making: "While in many respects there must be healthy and vigorous competition between the two United Kingdom sectors, there is no doubt that neither side is foolishly enough to proceed with major investment in total disregard of the plans of the other."  
"In today's, or at least tomorrow's world, the same principles cannot be ignored in the wider steel community. The need for common thinking extends both forwards and backwards."  
To illustrate the point he said the public and private sectors and a fairly simple structure of liaison arrangements provided an "inter-face".  
One concrete result of this early exercise in deck clearing was that when the industry entered Europe, with its enormous detailed implications for steel, it was largely as a combined industry and this meant minimum disruption in the market and the very prompt achievement of a unified and influential United Kingdom voice in dealings with the commission and in relationships with continental colleagues.  
Mr Mortimer suggested that there was a common need to supplement ferrous materials for electric arc furnaces and establish a reasonably assured supply of directly reduced iron as a supplementary raw material.  
The BSC had decided to build a direct reduction plant, but the private sector was well aware of the need to contribute in a positive way to the planning for where appropriate, the provision of steel making raw materials.  
He said: "I hope that the two sectors are now in a better position than ever before to sit down together and review this mutual problem of raw material provision."  
Earlier, Mr Mortimer said that "The corporation and the private sector had learned to live with each other and to profit from each other's achievements."  
Mr Mortimer gave instances of the formation of joint companies between the BSC and the private sector to their mutual benefit. He said the important point that required acceptance by all parties was that thinking should never be directed towards a static relationship.

## Outskirts hypermarkets

From Mr W. H. Farrow  
Sir, As David Wood stated in his article of July 8 there is a pressing need for central government to give some clear directives either for or against the establishment of out of town or edge of town superstores and hypermarkets.  
My society, as mentioned, has a number of first generation (ie around 40,000 sq ft) superstores operating quite successfully in north Staffordshire. They are successful not only in reducing prices by at least five per cent for comparable ranges of goods offered in traditional stores.  
Although Mr Wood's point that site and building costs are significantly lower as against town centre developments, by far the most important element in the reductions is the lower operating expenses, particularly in regard to personnel, arising from large scale operations.  
I have repeatedly made the point, both to local and central government, that in the economic predicament in which the country finds itself the award of planning consents for such stores can quickly and effectively reduce prices, not only for the consumers of North Staffordshire my appeals have not fallen on completely stony ground.  
But even with objective local authorities who are prepared to treat every case on its merits and not be coerced or stampeded by the vested interests of existing town centre traders (and often their financial backers) it is still a long, tortuous and often costly road which any adventurous retailer has to travel to obtain a planning consent.  
Such is the state of affairs that my colleagues in other parts of the country tell me that when making approaches to planning officers they meet at the best with indifference but more often with outright hostility in their efforts to establish stores which can significantly reduce prices to the consumer.  
Much is spoken and written of the unfavourable comparison of the performance of British industry with their European counterparts, but nowhere is this so true as in retailing. Visits to France, Germany, the Low Countries and Scandinavia will show the healthy co-existence and competition of both town centre and substantial out of town stores with the consumer as the main beneficiary. We are lagging now, quite seriously, behind these countries in the development of retailing techniques which offer the housewife an alternative to traditional shopping facilities.  
In common with other large retailers we have to make our quarterly returns to the Prices Commission on gross and net profit margins to ensure we do not exceed the reference levels determined when legislation was introduced in 1973.  
The Government could be awarding consents on applications for the establishment of out of town stores of over fifty thousand square feet more speedily (I was tempted to write "at a stroke") and effectively reduce margins and prices than all the costly and frustrating paraphernalia of the Prices Commission legislation.  
W. H. FARROW  
Chief Executive Officer  
North Midlands Cooperative Society  
10, Newcastle Street,  
Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.

## Pension scheme the workers want to retain

From Mr H. Lucas  
Sir, If only as much time and effort was put into securing improved retirement conditions for existing and future pensioners as is spent on talking around the issues—political and otherwise—  
I am continually amazed at those who seem to think that we have the divine right to determine or to pontificate upon matters of basic principles as if we were seeking the views of those most concerned—the members and dependants of occupational schemes.  
Earlier this week I was speaking to a group of members of a group of industrial occupational schemes in a redundancy-stricken north-western town. The possible implication of the proposed Castle scheme was left in no doubt that they would be seeking a national scheme than to be consigned into an unsafe second-tier state scheme.  
I was not surprised. The consensus of opinion has been reached by trade unionists throughout the country in a variety of industries over recent months.  
As a pensions realist, I could occupy considerable space in proving the futility of occupational schemes to be funded wholly complementary to the "pay-as-you-go" system.  
For that to be a realistic, surely realized by most occupational schemes, members' inflation must be reduced to rates lower than those which are in wages and in the reverse yield gap overcost. Otherwise the long awaited partnership between state and occupational schemes as proposed in the Pensions Bill is doomed to failure, with our present way of life.  
My union's basic concept is straightforward:  
Pensions are deferred pay central to collective bargaining and therefore should be funded in both private and public schemes.  
The management of pension schemes should, by regulation, be subject to the joint control of the members—thus ensuring the need for sound schemes.  
The most effective partnership has been achieved in part of pension fund investment being applied at commercial rates to long-term social and economic improvement.  
Yours faithfully,  
HARRY LUCAS  
Head of Pensions and Social Services Department,  
General and Municipal Workers' Union,  
Thorne House, Runcley Ridge,  
Claygate, Esher, Surrey.

## Panel rejects 16 price rises

During June, the Price Commission rejected 16 notifications of price increases from manufacturing and service companies in categories I and II. Companies whose increase applications were rejected include Trust Houses Forte Catering, which was seeking a 3.82 per cent rise in Henckey Inns prices; the Nettle Co seeking four separate rises for various products; the British Sugar Corporation and the Royal Doulton Tableware Company.  
In another 14 cases, the commission reported yesterday that the companies concerned withdrew their notifications and in 55 cases the extent of the increase was reduced.  
Companies which modified their proposed price increase included Cadbury, seeking a 0.28 per cent rise for chocolate; and sugar confectionery products.

## Panel rejects 16 price rises

Meanwhile cancellation and conversion of existing orders for tankers continues while more shipowners are being forced to lay up tonnage because of the depressed state of the freight market.  
In New York, the Overseas Shipholding Group Inc announced that it had negotiated an agreement with Japanese builders for the construction of five dry bulk carriers, each of 25,500 tons dwt for delivery in 1977 in place of an order for a 279,000 ton dwt tanker and another tanker of 128,000 tons dwt.

## CAP-UK may withdraw from Europe group

Differences of opinion between the French and British elements of the CAP-Europe software group may result in CAP-UK withdrawing from the organization. The British company is planning to expand its own operations abroad.  
CAP-Europe was formed in 1966, with CAP-UK and CAP-France (two independent companies which coincidentally had the same initials) each taking 43.3 per cent and M Philippe Dreyfus, president of the new company, taking 13.3 per cent. At present CAP-UK holds 39.3 per cent, CAP-France 33.8 per cent, and other shareholders 6.4 per cent. In 1974 a majority stake in CAP-France was acquired by SOGETI, another French software house.  
Differing goals have been pursued by the French and British CAP companies, executives in the latter company point out. SOGETI has relied on large borrowings to obtain a 300 per cent growth through a series of acquisitions during the past two years.

### Computer news

This growth resulted in the emergence of a layer of management which, in the view of CAP-UK, is separated from projects and technical development.  
During the same time CAP-UK followed a contrasting course, with professional responsibilities increasing and the majority of senior managers remaining fee earning, while operational management became more decentralized and the number of staff shareholders increased.  
"In the opinion of CAP-UK management," the British company says, "the French and British approaches were not necessarily incompatible given time to reconcile the varying interests of financial backers, the needs of different sets of clients and the participative

aims of skilled specialists. But recent events shortened the time available."  
These events included a recent change in ownership of CAP-Europe when SOGETI gained effective control; a reversal by the CAP-Europe board of a decision supporting the sale of Gemini Ltd to CAP-UK; and an indication by SOGETI that it now wishes to purchase the CAP-UK holding in CAP-Europe.

CAP-UK has not yet decided that it will sell its European holding to SOGETI. But Mr Alex d'Agapeyoff, CAP-UK chairman, says, "It is hard to see how we could pursue our interests while retaining a minority participation in such a company without severe conflicts of interest."  
The British company is now organizing its overseas activities through CAP International.

### Production programs

Four new programs covering manufacturing applications

have been announced by International Business Machines for the small System 3 computer.  
Known collectively as the Initial Production and Information Control System (IPICS), the programs cover engineering and production data control; product costing; inventory accounting; and materials requirements planning.

### Triad/BCL package

A program package covering bought ledger and expenditure analysis for users of Business Computers (Systems) Molecular 18M(E) computers is being developed under the Government's software products scheme.  
Triad Computing Systems is developing the package by arrangement with the National Computing Centre; marketing rights have been assigned to Business Computers (Systems).

Kenneth Owen

### WHOLESALE PRICES

The following are the indices (1970=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods and of basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry released by the Department of Industry yesterday. The figures are not seasonally adjusted, exclude purchase tax, but include revenue duties.

	Output prices (home sales)	Prices of materials and fuel
1973 Q1	119.9	126.0
Q2	120.1	133.3
Q3	120.2	150.9
Q4	120.1	187.8
1974 Q1	135.3	212.5
Q2	148.9	213.7
Q3	158.1	212.9
Q4	164.9	222.1
1975 Q1	178.0	220.9
Q2*	186.2	225.4
July	185.5	212.3
Aug	180.1	213.7
Sept	186.6	212.8
Oct	182.2	220.1
Nov	184.8	223.8
Dec	187.6	222.5
1975 Jan	173.0	222.1
Feb	175.9	218.8
March	178.2	221.9
April	182.5	222.9
May	187.3	225.8
June*	188.8	227.5

\* Provisional

### TERMS OF TRADE

The following are the unit value index numbers for visible trade (not seasonally adjusted) issued by the Department of Trade yesterday:

	1970=100 Exports	Imports	Terms of Trade*
1971	105.6	104.7	100.8
1972	111.0	109.6	101.3
1973	128.0	139.7	90.2
1974	162.7	217.6	74.8
1975 Q1	119.3	123.4	96.7
Q2	123.8	132.1	93.0
Q3	128.1	148.7	86.0
Q4	138.1	182.0	84.0
1974 Q1	147.2	195.5	75.3
Q2	159.9	218.8	73.1
Q3	168.1	224.4	74.9
Q4	175.8	231.3	76.0
1975 Q1	184.9	237.9	77.7
Q2*	184.4	229.0	80.5
July	187.4	229.0	82.0
Aug	187.9	224.0	84.0
Sept	170.9	224.7	76.0
Oct	172.4	228.1	75.6
Nov	175.8	230.3	76.3
Dec	179.0	235.4	76.1
1975 Jan	182.2	238.7	77.0
Feb	185.1	237.2	78.0
March	187.4	239.8	78.1
April	191.0	239.3	79.8
May	193.3	239.4	80.8
June*	195.9	238.4	82.2

\* Export unit index as a percentage of import unit index.  
\* Provisional.

### UK TRADE

The following are the June trade figures, seasonally adjusted and corrected on balance of payments basis with allowance for known recording errors, as released by the Department of Trade:

	Exports	Imports	Visible Balance
1973	11,512	13,813	-2,301
1974	15,589	20,848	-5,259
1975 Q1	2,689	3,098	-409
Q2	2,788	3,188	-400
Q3	2,991	3,560	-569
Q4	3,048	4,025	-977
1974 Q1	3,500	4,779	-1,279
Q2	3,900	5,218	-1,318
Q3	4,161	5,371	-1,210
Q4	4,029	5,482	-1,453
1975 Q1	4,571	5,287	-716
Q2*	4,380	4,866	-486
1975 Jan	1,571	1,856	-285
Feb	1,451	1,765	-314
March	1,549	1,666	-117
April	1,364	1,655	-291
May	1,586	1,602	-16
June*	1,440	1,609	-169

\* Provisional.

### Catering trade turnover up 2 pc

Catering industry turnover increased by about 2 per cent during the three months ending in May compared with the preceding three months. Figures issued by the Department of Industry yesterday show that during May, turnover was up by 2 per cent compared with the same month last year.

### Rent Act benefit for landlords

From Mr A. M. Lewis  
Sir, The recent correspondence in your columns indicates the appalling effects of the recent Rent Act on the supply of accommodation to let. However, in one particular respect the private landlord is better off as a result of the Act.  
This situation arises where the landlord is resident on the premises himself and lets a room or a part of his house as a self-contained flat. Mr Jacob in his letter (June 23) says that a married couple wishing to let the upper part of their house as a separate flat cannot ever regain vacant possession of this upper floor. This is not so.  
The crucial point is whether the house in question was originally constructed as a single dwellinghouse or a purpose built block of flats.  
In the former case it does not matter how the house was later converted. Where a lessor's Victorian house (originally constructed as one family dwellinghouse) is later converted into several flats, a resident landlord would still be able to avoid the security of tenure provisions of the Rent Act as long as he continued to live in one of the converted flats. A resident landlord in a purpose built block of flats would, however, suffer the worst rigours of the Rent Act.  
The tenant of a resident landlord in a converted house still has the protection of the Rent Act when it comes to an assessment of a fair rent, and he has a limited security of tenure. The Rent Tribunal, as with the old furnished accommodation provisions. However, in the ultimate analysis the resident landlord can always obtain possession as long as he follows the rules carefully.  
Any resident landlord who falls under the above provisions can therefore let part of his house with safety and perhaps make some impact on the shortage of accommodation caused by the Rent Act.  
Yours faithfully,  
A. M. LEWIS  
22 Rutland Gate,  
London, SW7

### Televisory licences

From Mr Leslie Henry  
Sir, This morning my company received a communication from the National TV Licence Records Office, in which they stated that they had no record of a licence for our address, and demanding an explanation of this phenomenon.  
In their instructions they do admit to the possibility that we do not use a television set, but still demand that we post a reply to this effect.  
Our company is in the management consultancy field, and in order to forestall any further requests for information about lack of licences, I would like to state here that the company does not own a dog, gun or aeroplane, operate a market stall or radio station, sell intoxicating liquor or participate in any of the myriad of activities which no doubt require licences from the appropriate authorities.  
Yours faithfully,  
LESLIE HENRY,  
1-4 Yarmouth Place,  
London, W1.

### Convention plan

From Mr Peter J. O. Somerville  
Sir, I have observed with interest the revival, by Ildyd Harrington, Deputy Leader of the C.I.C. of the campaign to build a 5,000-seat Convention Centre in London.  
We hope that this ambition will be realized soon as it is in an area in which London trails behind many cities. As an organization frequently involved in international conferences we have compared with some regret the facilities offered in other countries and those which are available here.  
There is no doubt that the ability to attract large numbers of businessmen does much to enhance the prestige of any city. It has to be recognized that, perhaps unjustly, Britain's standing in the world has diminished significantly.  
So now is the time to start promoting ourselves and re-establish confidence in our abilities. Bringing international executives to London will form an important part of such a campaign.  
Having ourselves competed to bring a major international conference to London we urge the authorities not only to build the necessary facilities but also to ensure that the official tourist and convention organizations receive sufficient promotional funds.  
It is only in this way that we will be able to compete on an equal basis with other cities who recognize the value of being international gatherings and are not afraid of investing large sums of money in order to achieve this.  
Yours faithfully,  
PETER J. O. SOMERVILLE,  
President, British Chamber of Commerce, London, EC4.

### Cheque cards

From Mr Tim Williams  
Sir, Post offices in this area now display a sign stating that cheques guaranteed by cheque cards are no longer acceptable in lieu of cash. If a fraud problem exists then the consequences must be solved by the banks and not passed on to the customer. Or am I wrong?  
TIM WILLIAMS,  
Court Yard, Smith Street, SW3.

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Points from the statement by the joint chairman, Mr Eric Hurst, L.L.B.  
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We stand ready to take early advantage of any favourable turn in the economy. During the second half of 1975 we will recommence a cautious programme of branch openings.  
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Address \_\_\_\_\_

### The Areas for Expansion

11/75

هكذا من الأصل



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Market eyes on sterling



Mr. Jim Slater, Chairman of Slater Walker Securities, a logical continuation of the loan stock cancellation policy.

While British Leyland shareholders, assembled in the West End, spent much of yesterday discussing the inadequacy of the Government's offer for their shares—though later voting in favour of acceptance of the proposed scheme—many spent the day watching sterling's not unexpected reaction to what many circles are still considering inadequate curbs on public sector spending. It is, in fact, that there was a great deal that could be read into the minor net movement in sterling over the day.

As expected, such buying frenzies as there were in stock markets centred almost exclusively on gilts, while currencies, which attempted a rally in mid-session, finally faded at the lowest levels of the day following the June sale figures.

Employee selling of ICI in a unsupported market did nothing to help the FT 30-share index, while most of the other notable areas of movement were in the consumer-oriented stocks, notably stores and, in a lesser extent, some of the consumer durable manufacturers. Selling was not heavy but lost fund managers see little reason for any particular enthusiasm at this stage, which is hardly going to make life any easier for prospective rights issue candidates.

### Slater, Walker Secs.

### Further de-gearing

Later, Walker's recent forays into the market to buy out its own shares, which have been ready to rise, were seen as a sign of a clear logic in continuing the process through a scheme. And if stockholders agree that the premiums, typically in the various offers, are less than impressive—on 3 per cent, 199.36 stock for shares, the offer in words, 50.60 per £100 nominal (taking a new stock at par), against a best price of 53.75—Slater is always arguing that, without his own buying activity, prices could probably be five pence more lower, and that the firm could maintain income of between 10s and 13s per cent.

It is the shareholders who really gain, though, despite never a dividend, might be up in the issue of new shares as part of the package. In the case of the cash offer, the four assumed to be taken up, the company is currently at a nominal worth of £31.2m, but if the scheme goes through they will be replaced by new stock with nominal worth of only £17m. So there is a straight bonus for shareholders' funds of £14.2m and a similar reduction in borrowings. In the context of year-end net assets of £81m, long-term borrowings of £120m and deposits of £174m, the de-gearing effect is formidable.

### Crown House

### An interesting field

Crown House has not achieved its anticipated improvement in profits, but the shares remain strictly interesting. Last year's downturn was attributed to a big backlog of property sales, a smaller increase in interest charges, and both elements should be reversed this year.

That the downturn was confined to such modest proportions, however, was due to success in the property business, a smaller increase in interest charges, and both elements should be reversed this year.

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three months of calendar 1975 the monthly average had been 550,000 coins; yet the average price for the mines in these latest three months was only £159, not significantly out of line with the average free market price.

It would seem, then, that until demand recovers for Kruggerands on the back of renewed inflation in Western Europe and North America—the United Kingdom is now a legally closed market—this boom to mine profitability must be set aside.

More important, however, is the onward march of costs, which, on the basis of the June results, show an increase of 12 per cent, or 57 per cent at an annual rate. The most recent round of wage awards was operative in June only, while the present demands for a five-day week by the white miners can be added to the pressures on profitability. Already there is increasing state assistance being given to the marginal, high cost mines such as South Rodeport and this will inevitably extend upwards from the third to the second division mines in due course.

But it would be wrong perhaps to completely discard all gold interests. For the United Kingdom resident, the domestic Kruggerand remains attractive as a currency hedge. Alternatively, there are the gold investment trusts such as Anglo-American Gold Investment and Gold Fields of South Africa where the emphasis is decidedly upon the quality end of the market. Possibly the most attractive gamble is Seaurust at 37p, with a 94 per cent gold exposure and a participation in all General Mining's future discoveries.

It was also attributable to an improvement in margins for which the directors are hard put to find specific causes. So margins might slide back this year, although the "high level of orders received" suggests that volume will hold up well.

That, of course, has implications for working capital requirements, which shot up last year as stocks and work in progress came up by the best part of £4m to £10.2m. The increase was in part financed from higher borrowings, to which some of the £175,000 increase in interest charges to £640,000 was attributable. Around half of the increase in stocks and work, however, relates to the fact that there were no sales by the property division here—after provisions of £120,000 for reductions in the value of development projects—the divisions' £441,000 turnaround to a loss of £123,000.

In the present year one office property has been sold and there are another three due for completion; and quite apart from the profit which the group should see on them, the sales will do plenty for the working capital requirement and help to pull back borrowings, particularly as Crown House has limited its involvement in new developments in view of the state of the market.

Meanwhile, with the big capital investment in the glass division out of the way, there is likely to be no major cash-out cash flow for spending on fixed assets. And the group is paying hardly any tax. So even though the 16.1 per cent yield at 161p implies otherwise, the dividend looks reasonably safe.

Final 1974-75 (1973-74)  
Capitalization £4,07m  
Sales £57.2m (£1.53m) (£1.74m)  
Earnings per share 2.7p (2.3p)  
Dividend gross 2.66p (2.43p)

Gold shares

Pointers from the quarterlies

Yesterday, the gold price rallied a little. On the evidence of the latest batch of South African mine results, covering the June quarter, any further strength should be used as an opportunity to sell most gold-mining shares unless a view of at least two years is being taken.

There had been hopes that these figures would show some benefit to the mines from Kruggerand sales made by the Reserve Bank in the preceding quarter, the argument being that while the free market price for gold had approached \$190, what the mines received was around \$168 an ounce with the balance being held until the coins were sold. True, sales in the latest three months fell to 340,000, but during the first

half of the year, the gold price had been at a high level, and the mines had been able to sell their gold at a high price. This was a good sign for the gold-mining industry, and it was hoped that the gold price would continue to rise in the second half of the year.

However, the gold price has now fallen, and the mines have been unable to sell their gold at a high price. This is a bad sign for the gold-mining industry, and it is hoped that the gold price will continue to fall in the second half of the year.

Final 1974-75 (1973-74)  
Capitalization £7m  
Sales £44.9m (£31.3m) (£2.01m)  
Pre-tax profits £2.62m (£2.01m)  
Earnings per share 10.7p (7.7p)  
Dividend gross 2.69p (1.36p)

## Business Diary: Louder share ownership

was standing room only in Europa Hotel, London, yesterday as British Leyland shareholders crowded into a hot, stuffy room for a five-hour meeting which generated more heat than light.

The meeting began with the attempt to set a scene for the takeover by Government, an attempt made the easier by one man in the room who heckled continuously and at one stage tried to accuse you of "ud".

Another shareholder declared that the TUC had had all its own way, and that it is now time for the shareholders to have their say. The "silent majority", he said, was being ignored.

It is turned out, he was plain. The dissidents were very much in the minority, and throughout the meeting were being out-voted.

But if Lord Stokes had a high passage, so did Jim Slater, who is now the actor, when it became clear that he was recommending acceptance of the Government's offer of 10p a share.

An elderly shareholder coolly barracked Slater, who some time persevered with the requests for a hearing, when Slater bellowed "In my own language, will you up!"

There were some counter-attacks from the majority, who are to be staying in the com-

pany in the hope of better times ahead.

One bellowed "boogaloo!" at Wing Commander Rupert Goddard, who having been one of Lord Stokes's tormentors, declared that the government proposals were a plot hatched in collusion with the Communists and the TUC.

Goddard founded the Middle Classes Volunteer Reserve and likes to sign himself "Wingco Rupert". If in a minority, he was by no means alone. At one stage, somebody else roared out "shoot the workers", while others were for lynching Lord Stokes.

One of the few people to say nothing was John Barber, the former managing director, who is expected to resign once the reconstruction of the company gets under way.

Pat Lowry, the industrial relations director, may be forgiven if he had reflected that Touché Ross sent out a long letter containing a vast list of possible questions that directors might be asked, from the general themes of company liquidity, the American recession and inflation to more specific questions, from problems with the Securities and Exchange Commission to the appointments to the board of directors.

As clients spread the word that Touché Ross was offering an unusual and helpful service, non-clients began to call. So did dozens of public relations



Barbara Castle: informed opinions.

but on political, social and economic developments as well. Touché Ross sent out a long letter containing a vast list of possible questions that directors might be asked, from the general themes of company liquidity, the American recession and inflation to more specific questions, from problems with the Securities and Exchange Commission to the appointments to the board of directors.

As clients spread the word that Touché Ross was offering an unusual and helpful service, non-clients began to call. So did dozens of public relations

companies, which suddenly realized that they should have been offering the same service to their clients.

Touché Ross's clients, which include Boeing, Sears Roebuck and Chrysler, were encouraged to work out the answers to the questions with Touché Ross's specialist accountants.

### Ladies' Day

If the British Leyland meeting showed one face of capitalist society, the Lord Mayor of London is this week determined to show another and hopefully more attractive one.

It is social consciousness week at the Guildhall, where on Wednesday the Lord Mayor, Sir Murray Fox will be entertaining a group of miners from Daw Mill pit, Warwickshire.

Meanwhile, Sir Murray was yesterday host at a lunch for over 40 members of the Women's National Commission, led by its co-chairman, Mrs Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, and Mrs Jane Findlay of the British Federation of University Women.

The commission had held its summer quarterly meeting in the Livery Hall of the Guildhall at the invitation of the Court of Common Council, partly in response to the urging of the City's recently elected first woman alderman, Lady Donaldson.

If the misogynist City is opening its arms—so to speak—

## Unions must work to make incomes policy succeed



Mr. Callaghan: His 1966 freeze lasted only six months.



Mr. Heath: His 1973 policy came close to success.



Mr. Healey: His 1975 scheme depends on union backing.

The first stage of the new government incomes policy has a reasonable chance of succeeding. It is comparable to the "freeze" stage of earlier policies, with the £5 addition because inflation is so much worse than before. Freezes have usually worked.

It is true that there was a strong minority against it on the TUC general council, and there may be a struggle to get the scheme through the Blackpool congress in September, but so long as it is approved, the size of the majority is not vital.

Unions—the National Union of Mineworkers is one example—do not feel an obligation to observe TUC policies even after voting for them, and those unions which have opposed TUC policies may nevertheless observe them if other pressures are strong enough.

What matters is that the general council should be empowered to use its influence on the side of the Government's policy.

The public are sick of rising prices. Every day housewives come home from their shopping with complaints of more increases in the cost of commodities.

If people, particularly unionists, can be convinced that to hold back on wages will do more to remedy this than to try to keep ahead of prices, the policy will probably succeed. If they can also be convinced that holding back will reduce the growth of unemployment, the chances of success will be even stronger.

It depends on the backing of public opinion, particularly within the unions. In the past there has been a tendency, once a resolution on incomes policy has been passed, for union leaders to consider that the job has been done and carry on as usual.

But this time, the TUC document, *The Coming Year* has laid more stress than ever on

the importance of securing "understanding, support, commitment and action" from members.

"Unions should act to secure acceptance and involvement at all stages via the normal processes of policy formulation—branch discussions, conference debates, and pre-negotiation meetings," it says.

The TUC is planning a campaign to sell the policy. It remains to be seen whether they will go further than generalities and specifically condemn any union—even that of the miners—which uses strong-arm methods to try to break the movement's policy for its own advantage.

The Government's policy, like the freezes of the past, is a hasty improvisation to meet a crisis. Like its predecessors, it has the merit of simplicity, but will create a host of injustices

and grievances which will have a whole year in which to ferment.

Labour's 1966 freeze lasted less than six months. The Tories in 1972 also relieved some of the pent-up pressures by introducing a second stage part way through the year.

But if the dam holds, it is obviously fairer that the initial curbs should cover a whole year round.

Emergence from the period will be made more difficult because the permitted flat rate increases will compress differentials and relativities, and will be followed by widespread demands for their restoration.

The Prime Minister agreed in the House of Commons last week that the coming 12 months must be used to work out the best means of dealing with the "re-entry problems" which have broken previous pay and price

formula would not have proved permanently satisfactory. It laid down so many rules for negotiators that it could not meet the varying needs of different industries or companies. The result of its attempted flexibility was to impose detailed rigidities.

It is unlikely that attempts to impose general negotiating guidelines, whether thought up by the TUC or the Government, will ever prove effective for long.

An alternative is to work out lump sums within which negotiators will be free to make their own bargains, in some cases stretching differentials, in others narrowing them, in some cases concentrating on pay, in others paying more attention to fringe benefits.

Such a system could start with Mr Wilson's proposal for tripartite talks before a Budget each year to apportion the national income among personal incomes and the other demands made upon it.

The allowance for personal incomes would in turn need to be broken down to cover various forms of income and then the various bargaining sectors for wages and salaries. Something would be left over for special cases, as decided upon by a relativities board. In the following months the various bargaining groups would all make their own agreements.

Such arrangements for dealing with pay movements would, like any others, present numerous difficulties, and require public understanding and support.

But it is to be hoped that in the reentry discussions, the three parties will consider whether there is not some better way of fixing pay than by a round of often leap-frogging settlements going on over a whole year, during which the country's economic circumstances may radically change.

Eric Wigham

## Foundry industry waits for state aid terms

The newly-formed National Economic Development Committee for the Ferrous Foundry Industry has lost no time in sending to the Department of Industry its recommendations for financial assistance to Britain's faltering foundries.

Still on the secret list, the document is under "active consideration" by the department and because Mr Denis Healey singled out the industry for special mention in his last Budget speech, it is reasonable to suggest that a scheme for aid will shortly emerge.

Mr Healey took the trouble to emphasise that the foundry industry did not stand alone but was important as a supplier to numerous other industries, and of particular significance to engineering.

The industry acknowledges that Mr Healey did not make any promises but it reckons that he came as near to giving a firm commitment to foundries as any Chancellor is likely to give in any year.

It seems therefore that the only matters to be settled are how much money will be made available, over what period and what conditions will have to be satisfied to qualify for aid.

The Chancellor's original promise of £50m for modernization was taken to include a number of industries which are suffering, but this figure is going to look a little sick if the prognosis of the foundries' "Lixia Neddys" are to be believed.

It is suggested that foundries alone need in the region of £9m a year for seven years in assistance to achieve any measure of success.

The industry, it is calculated,

will need to invest about £54m a year for five years at present day prices. Given that the purpose of government financial help is to generate investment by companies, assistance will clearly need to be substantial.

A considerable sum—£18m a year has been quoted—is likely to be needed to finance anti-pollution equipment, under regulations being drafted under the recently-passed health and safety legislation.

In fact the factories inspectorate is already visiting foundries to discuss anti-pollution measures and the industry knows broadly what is required of it already.

One very important aspect is the time that will be allowed to carry out the improvements required. There have been suggestions that three years will be sufficient but the foundry industry considers this unrealistic.

Apart from the difficulties that smaller foundries will experience in finding the necessary cash, the supply and installation of anti-pollution plant will present a formidable stumbling block. There simply is not the capacity in the plant building industry to meet the needs of all foundries in the time suggested.

Anti-pollution plant does not readily lend itself to import-export trade, and so it is most unlikely that the plant manufacturers will increase capacity greatly for what will virtually be a one-off demand. The industry considers five or six years more realistic.

It seems more likely that the foundries' scheme of assistance will be based on that of the wool textile industry, produced almost exactly two years ago (July 12, 1973) and updated in February this year.

Wool textile companies concerned about pollution have always considered it a major and expensive drawback that

no direct assistance was available under the scheme for the costly equipment needed to control the effluent discharged into rivers.

Help has only been available if efficient control was part of a more comprehensive re-equipment programme designed to step up productivity, increase efficiency and so on. It is not unreasonable to suggest that any anti-pollution aid for foundries will have to be part of a productivity package, too.

If further parallels are to be drawn with the wool textile scheme, which incidentally also provided a basis for the clothing industry Little Neddys scheme for assistance, a variety of avenues of help will be open.

Money will be available in the form of grants with the option of loans and interest relief grants. It seems likely that they will be for projects costing more than £10,000.

In the wool textile industry a similar annual figure over a five year period was fixed and £50,000 was made available for a small company struggling to make ends meet.

The same view may well be taken in the foundry industry where, according to the NEDO review of the castings industry, there were 621 iron foundries producing 221,000 tonnes of castings or 6 per cent of the 3,293 million tonnes total, and 139 over 5,000.

Of the 78 steel foundries, 49 employ fewer than 2,500; and 22 employ between 2,501 and 6,250 and 15 employ more than 6,251. It seems likely that a maximum figure for grants for projects will be 30 per cent of the allowable cost, as long as the total amount of public money involved in the project does not exceed half its cost.

As in wool textiles, provision is likely to be made for assistance for companies putting up new buildings and for new equipment. Whether a different percentage grant or loan will be available for people who combine building and re-equipping as one project, as in wool textiles, is not yet known.

It seems likely that grants will be available to speed rationalization by assisting companies which want either to close down completely, or merge with other companies. If this is the case, then assistance with redundancy payments and the cost of relocation of employees will be available.

One of the principal aims of the assistance scheme in addition to modernization will be to get the structure of the industry right and ensure that a plentiful flow of castings to other industries is maintained. Past experience has shown that the foundry industry has been unable to cope with surges in demand, and this held up export orders of engineering industry products and led to increases in imports, welcomed by manufacturers impatient at delays in delivery of the "home-grown" casting.

The situation exists where many small foundries produce a tiny percentage of total output and a few large foundries provide the lion's share.

According to the NEDO review, out of 876 iron foundries, 621 produced 221,000 tonnes of castings or 6 per cent of the 3,293 million tonnes total, and 139 big foundries produced 2,555 million tonnes or 78 per cent. The middle ground was occupied by 216 medium-sized foundries producing 0.517 million tonnes or 16 per cent.

These figures were for 1971 and since then 87 foundries have closed. But the split in proportion, with about 400 foundries at the bottom end of the scale producing 0.914 million tonnes and 133 at the top end producing 2.5 million tonnes.

Foundry closures on the iron side in the 10 years started at 63 in 1964, rose to 72 in 1968 and then averaged about 40 a year until 1974, when for reasons that nobody has yet been able to fully explain, the closure rate dropped to 12 in a year which produced an output of 3.2 million tonnes of castings, the lowest figure since 1948.

A similar pattern emerges in the production figures of steel foundries, though closures have always been in single figures and on occasion new steel foundries have opened.

The NEDO review puts down the changes in the structure of the industry to an increasing number of engineering companies deciding to buy their castings from specialist foundries rather than retain their own general purpose capacity.

A fall in demand for engineering castings has led to the closure of the smaller jobbing foundries and increasingly, mechanized foundries have been able to produce small batches of castings more economically than the smaller foundries.

Demand for heavy castings has fallen in recent years, leading to the elimination of capacity. The view of NEDO is that further closures are probable, along with a greater concentration of production in larger foundries. It sees economic gains from greater mechanization, product specialization and advances in foundry technology.

Structural change, it believes, is inevitable, and it adds that the opportunity should be seized to increase the pace and effectiveness of change, to strengthen the basic structure of the industry.

The Government's decision on a scheme of assistance will provide the necessary impetus, as long as enough money is allocated.

Ronald Kershaw

## BROWN & TAWSE

Steel and Tube Stockholders and Processors

### Record sales and profits for sixth successive year

In his Statement to shareholders the Chairman, Mr. S. Douglas Rae, reports that profits before tax for the year to 31st March, 1975 increased from £1,837,000 to £2,047,000 on sales of £25,961,000 for the year. The maximum permitted increase in the dividend is recommended.

These results were achieved despite rising steel prices, higher costs, a mandatory 10% reduction in the reference levels of gross profit margins and a weakening demand for steel. All things considered, profitability has been well maintained.

Looking ahead to prospects for the current year he says: "Demand for Steel has continued to decline as the current recession deepens, and I do not anticipate that the recovery in the Steel trade will get under way until well into 1976.

Under today's conditions, any forecast for the current year is extremely difficult. The basic strength of the Group derives from our wide range of steel and tube products, and it is encouraging that Sales and Profits for the first three months have held up well.

In order that we may take full advantage of the upturn which will surely come, appropriate capital investment in warehouses and offices is proceeding."

Profits before Tax £'000

Year	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Profits before Tax	2,047	1,837	1,618	1,007	769	615

If you would like a copy of the full Report and Accounts, please write to The Secretary, Brown & Tawse Limited, St. Leonards Street, London E3 3JQ.







# GROUP GOLD MINING COMPANIES

(All companies are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

## Reports of the directors for the quarter ended 30th June 1975

### TRANSVAAL

#### VAAL REEFS EXPLORATION & MINING COMPANY LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL: 18 000 000 shares of 50 cents each  
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1975  
Tonnage 2 500 000 (Previously 2 500 000) Grade 10.5 grams per ton

	Quarter ended June 1975	Quarter ended Mar. 1975	6 months ended June 1975
<b>OPERATING RESULTS</b>			
Tons milled	1 352 000	1 354 000	2 706 000
Gold produced—oz	10 258	10 258	20 516
Cost per ton milled	R17.25	R17.25	R17.25
Revenue per ton milled	R17.25	R17.25	R17.25
Profit per ton milled	R17.25	R17.25	R17.25
Revenue	R23 400 000	R23 400 000	R46 800 000
Cost	R40 200 000	R40 200 000	R80 400 000
Profit	R17 250 000	R17 250 000	R34 500 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	R17 250 000	R17 250 000	R34 500 000
Share of profit	R17 250 000	R17 250 000	R34 500 000
Profit after tax and State's share	R17 250 000	R17 250 000	R34 500 000
Capital expenditure—amount	R17 250 000	R17 250 000	R34 500 000
Dividends declared—amount	R17 250 000	R17 250 000	R34 500 000
Dividends declared—per share	R17 250 000	R17 250 000	R34 500 000

**DEVELOPMENT**

Advance	metres	channel	gold	silver	platinum	uranium	vanadium	nickel	chromium	zinc	lead	iron	steel	concrete	other
1st shaft	1 352	1 354	2 706	10 258	10 258	20 516	10 258	10 258	20 516	10 258	10 258	20 516	10 258	10 258	20 516

No. 1 (South)									
June 1975	325	58	9.8	73.98	1.30	725	14.72		
March 1975	271	18	14.0	87.54	2.69	907	27.61		
March ended	596	76	10.9	64.44	1.89	746	20.61		
June 1975									
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>									
Estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1978 remains unchanged									
R29 000 000.									
Orders placed and corresponding on capital expenditure contracts as at 30th June									
1978 totalled R10 624 000.									

# VAAL REEFS SOUTH

cluded in the above are the following figures in respect of the South Lease

ADVANCED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1978	
metres	gold
1 352 500	11.8 grams per ton
Quarter ended June 1978	Quarter ended June 1978
6 months ended June 1978	6 months ended June 1978

GRATING RESULTS									
1st shaft	275 000	241 000	617 000						
2nd shaft	275 000	241 000	617 000						
3rd shaft	275 000	241 000	617 000						
4th shaft	275 000	241 000	617 000						
5th shaft	275 000	241 000	617 000						
6th shaft	275 000	241 000	617 000						
7th shaft	275 000	241 000	617 000						
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250th shaft	275 000								

Advance	metres	metres	channel	gold	silver	platinum	gold	uranium	vanadium
			width	value	value	value	\$/t	\$/t	\$/t
			mm	\$/t	\$/t	\$/t			
at reef									
1st shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.83	2 840		66.40	
2nd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	1.17	2 840		91.06	
3rd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
4th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
5th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
6th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
7th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
8th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
9th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
10th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
11th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
12th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
13th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
14th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
15th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
16th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
17th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
18th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
19th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
20th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
21st shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
22nd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
23rd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
24th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
25th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
26th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
27th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
28th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
29th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
30th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
31st shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
32nd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
33rd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
34th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
35th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
36th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
37th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
38th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
39th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
40th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
41st shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
42nd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
43rd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
44th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
45th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
46th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
47th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
48th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
49th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
50th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
51st shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
52nd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
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56th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
57th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
58th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
59th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
60th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
61st shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
62nd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
63rd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
64th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
65th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
66th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
67th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
68th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
69th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
70th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
71st shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
72nd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
73rd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
74th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
75th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
76th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
77th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
78th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
79th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
80th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
81st shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
82nd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
83rd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
84th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
85th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
86th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
87th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
88th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
89th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
90th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
91st shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
92nd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
93rd shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
94th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
95th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
96th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
97th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
98th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
99th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	
100th shaft	1 352	1 354	71.6	38.47	0.99	2 840		72.95	

Year ended																
1978	371	10	14.0	57.54	3.59	807	37.61									
1979	594	70	10.9	58.44	1.89	746	80.61									

**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Estimated expenditure for the year ended 31st December 1978 is R17 000 000. Estimated expenditure for the year ended 31st December 1979 is R20 000 000. The 1978 placed and outstanding on capital expenditure contracts as at 30th June 1978 totalled R3 220 000.

For and on behalf of the Board

W. R. LAWRENCE  
D. A. BOFFE Directors

th July 1978

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**SOUTHVAAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**

The attention of shareholders is directed to the report of Vaal Reef, South Africa, and

Reefs Exploration and Mining Company Limited, set out above.

**WESTERN DEEP LEVELS LIMITED**

ISSUED CAPITAL: 25 000 000 SHARPS OF 50 EACH  
MINED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1976

R25 150 000 (previous) R2 200 000		Quarter ended	6 months ended
at 12.0.80 and per ton (previously 14.0.80)		June 1975	June 1975
TREATING RESULTS			
mill milled		710 800	1 515 000
to - 0/1	R94 150 000	15.27	15.27
to produce - 1/2	15.27		
to produce - 1/2	15.27		
per ton milled	R25 150 000	15.27	15.27
per ton milled	15.27		
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AMIN OXIDE	R27 103 000	R53 084 000	R50 187 000
- treated	165 000	260 000	335 000
- left	0 328	0 202	0 593
- production	35 000	30 000	68 000
- (Loss) on sales	1 510	(R11 000)	R140 000
- (Loss) on sale of			
- mining profits - Gold	R27 103 000	R53 084 000	R50 187 000
- (Loss) on sale of Usambara			
- (Loss) on sale of	157 000	113 000	130 000
- (Loss) on sale of	1 285 000	789 000	1 954 000
- sundry revenues			
- before taxation and State's share	38 446 000	25 832 000	58 281 000

tion and State's share of profit	13 828 000	12 287 000	26 215 000
after tax and State's share	R14 520 000	R21 845 000	R36 065 000
total expenditure	R12 132 000	R15 316 000	R28 453 000
profits declared - amount	R18 875 000	—	R18 875 000
— share	R12 500 000	—	R12 500 000
<b>NET SINKING FUND - VERTICAL</b>			
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Advance metres		Sampled									
metres	channel value g/t	gold value g/t	silver value g/t	platinum value g/t	uranium g/t	vanadium g/t	nickel g/t	chromium g/t	zinc g/t	lead g/t	iron g/t
on Leader											
1st shaft	1 352	24.5	208.176	2.55	5 070	71.22					
2nd shaft	3 732	226	113.03	1.17	5 070	54.34					
3rd shaft	7 732	226	42.6	118.39	1.27	5 087	54.34				
4th shaft					1.27	5 087	54.34				
5th shaft					1.27	5 087	54.34				

1978	6 561	242	36.7	89.33	0.97	3 170	30.72
1976	14 393	368	39.6	103.23	1.13	4 088	44.71
1975	1 045	102	53.7	57.13	—	2 788	—
1974	657	140	41.0	37.63	—	1 543	—
1973	1 712	242	59.0	49.29	—	2 908	—
1972	1 787	196	103.2	24.25	—	2 505	—
1971	2 499	439	78.8	34.61	—	2 737	—

mined and sold for the year ending  
 31st December 1972 in R18 000 000.  
 The placed contracts as at 30th June  
 totalled R6 375 000.

**WATKINS GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED**  
 was formed by the company and Western Ultra Deep Levels Limited  
 published in the press on 30th June 1972, advising that the Honourable  
 the Minister of Mines and Energy has granted a prospecting licence for  
 approximately 2 518 hectares to the north and west of the Western Deep Levels  
 mine, in the Western Deep Levels area of the Jambanja region of the  
 Western Deep Levels mining lease area. The lease, when granted, is to be  
 to Eldorado Gold Mining Company Limited.

For and on behalf of the board

July 1978

W. R. LAWRENCE  
D. B. HOFFE

Directors

15

#### THE SOUTH AFRICAN LAND & EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL: 2 300 000 shares of 50 cents each  
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1975  
Tonnage 1 000 000 (Previously 1 000 000) Grade 4.5 grams per ton (Previously 4.1)

	Quarter ended June 1975	Quarter ended Mar. 1975	6 months ended June 1975
<b>OPERATING RESULTS</b>			
Tons milled	253 000	253 000	506 000
Gold produced—oz	1 265	1 265	2 530
Cost per ton milled	R17.25	R17.25	R17.25
Revenue per ton milled	R17.25	R17.25	R17.25
Profit per ton milled	R17.25	R17.25	R17.25
Revenue	R4 350 000	R4 350 000	R8 700 000
Cost	R7 500 000	R7 500 000	R15 000 000
Profit	R3 150 000	R3 150 000	R6 300 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	R3 150 000	R3 150 000	R6 300 000
Share of profit	R3 150 000	R3 150 000	R6 300 000
Profit after tax and State's share	R3 150 000	R3 150 000	R6 300 000
Capital expenditure—amount	R3 150 000	R3 150 000	R6 300 000
Dividends declared—amount	R3 150 000	R3 150 000	R6 300 000
Dividends declared—per share	R3 150 000	R3 150 000	R6 300 000

15th July 1976

**EAST DAGGAFONTEIN MINES**  
**UNITED**

# LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL : 3 730 000 SHARES OF 21 each  
 PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1975  
 1 180 tonnes (previously 1 450 tonnes)  
 average 1.80 grams per ton (previously 1.63)

	Quarter ended	Quarter ended	6 months ended
	June 1975	Mar 1975	June 1975

OPERATING RESULTS			
Revenue	270 000	155 000	403 000
Costs	2 062	2 377	
Profit			

gold produced—oz	437	240	
costs per ton mined	R10.07	R12.92	R9.85
cost per ton milled			
(Rest of cost per ton mined)	R10.07	R12.92	R9.85
Revenue	R1 839 000	R3 956 000	R3 545 000
Expenses	R1 078 000	R1 773 000	R1 580 000
Profit	R761 000	R2 183 000	R1 965 000
<b>FINANCIAL RESULTS</b>			
(Rand 000)	R143 000	R1405 000	
Gold	506 000	506 000	
Assistance estimated	3.3	3.0	
at empty mine			
Profit before taxation	49 000	98 000	140 000
Profit after taxation	200	23 000	19 000

total, new, low-costed, and

	R25 000	R96 000	R121 000
Capital expenditure	R244 000	997 000	R241 000

includes an amount of R94 000 received in respect of State Assistance for the quarter ended 31st March 1975.

**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1975 is R265 000, of which R244 000 is outstanding on capital expenditure contracts as at 30th June 1975 totalling R45 000.

**PRODUCTION**

The announcement was published in the press on 15th June 1976 stating that the Government has decided not to allow the production of uranium.

company for the year ending 31st December 1978.

It was also stated that technical difficulties in achieving the designed rate of progress of material from the old Deegfontein No. 2 shaft waste rock dump, necessitated the expenditure of considerable resources to achieve the tonnage forecast for the year published in January, 1979.

It was further stated that the forecast tonnage and grade for the year ending 31st December 1978 are now stated above.

For what was limited to the time

N. P. OPPENHEIMER :  
W. R. LAWRENCE : Director

14th July 1978

**ORANGE FREE STATE**

**FREE STATE GEDULD MINES**

**LIMITED**

PAID CAPITAL: 10 000 000 shares of 50 cents each  
PAID UP: 2500 000 shares of 50 cents each  
Average 2 360 000 Grade 17.0 grams per ton

**BOTH SEPTEMBER 1976**

Quarter ended June 1976	Quarter ended Mar. 1975	9 months ended June 1975
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FINANCIAL RESULTS									
Revenue	582 000		577 000		1 744 000				
Cost of sales	16 82		17 10		17 10				
Gross profit	565 18		560 90		1 726 90				
Operating expenses	1050 13		1054 47		3281 29				
Operating profit	455 05		506 43		1395 61				
Finance income	134 37		130 00		724 94				
Finance costs	23 330 000	R37	230 000	R106	230 000				
Profit before tax	358 100	R5	396 43	R5	789 55				
Income tax	33 816 000	R11	375 000	R181	754 000				
Profit after tax	324 284		321 43		35 55				
FINANCIAL RESULTS									
Operating profit - Gold	R26 811 000		R28 975 000		R81 310 000				
Operating profit - Silver	1 831 000		443 000		3 123 000				

before income and state's share of profits	37 348 000	35 428 000	58 331 000
after income and state's share of profits	18 388 000	19 185 000	53 558 000
after tax and state's share—estimated	10 881 000	10 240 000	30 795 000
total expenditure	58 372 000	57 920 000	84 040 000
total declared—amount	—	R1 170 000	—
total declared—share	—	170 000	—
total declared—amount	—	170 000	—
total declared—share	—	170 000	—
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Advance		BASIN													
metres		channel	gold	silver	platinum	uranium	vanadium	nickel	chromium	zinc	lead	iron	steel	concrete	other
m		cm	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t
1st shaft	2 262	162	27.4	60.84	0.24	1 657	0.26	1 657	0.26	1 657	0.26	1 657	0.26	1 657	0.26
2nd shaft	2 262	162	17.3	22.57	0.56	1 446	0.56	1 446	0.56	1 446	0.56	1 446	0.56	1 446	0.56
3rd shaft	2 262	162	34.1	110.79	0.63	3 778	0.63	3 778	0.63	3 778	0.63	3 778	0.63	3 778	0.63
4th shaft	2 262	162	22.8	60.21	0.59	1 817	0.59	1 817	0.59	1 817	0.59	1 817	0.59	1 817	0.59
5th shaft	2 262	162	27.0	81.41	0.28	2 198	0.28	2 198	0.28	2 198	0.28	2 198	0.28	2 198	0.28

**VAAL REEFS NORTH-WEST**

Advance	metres	channel	gold	silver	platinum	uranium	vanadium	nickel	chromium	zinc
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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Commodities

**COPPER**—Copper futures rose by 100 points to 100.00 in the London market. The New York market was also up 100 points to 100.00. The price of copper is expected to rise further in the near future.

**WHEAT**—Wheat futures rose by 100 points to 100.00 in the London market. The New York market was also up 100 points to 100.00. The price of wheat is expected to rise further in the near future.

**SOYBEANS**—Soybean futures rose by 100 points to 100.00 in the London market. The New York market was also up 100 points to 100.00. The price of soybeans is expected to rise further in the near future.

**MAIZE**—Maize futures rose by 100 points to 100.00 in the London market. The New York market was also up 100 points to 100.00. The price of maize is expected to rise further in the near future.

**COFFEE**—Coffee futures rose by 100 points to 100.00 in the London market. The New York market was also up 100 points to 100.00. The price of coffee is expected to rise further in the near future.

**TEA**—Tea futures rose by 100 points to 100.00 in the London market. The New York market was also up 100 points to 100.00. The price of tea is expected to rise further in the near future.

**RUBBER**—Rubber futures rose by 100 points to 100.00 in the London market. The New York market was also up 100 points to 100.00. The price of rubber is expected to rise further in the near future.

**PALESTINE**—Palestine futures rose by 100 points to 100.00 in the London market. The New York market was also up 100 points to 100.00. The price of Palestine is expected to rise further in the near future.

**WHEAT**—Wheat futures rose by 100 points to 100.00 in the London market. The New York market was also up 100 points to 100.00. The price of wheat is expected to rise further in the near future.

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## US Treasury man sees attempts at indexation running into trouble

Appearing before a congressional committee in Washington last week, Mr. Gerald L. Parsky, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, said the solution to commodity problems did not lie in establishing high fixed prices and attempting to maintain their value through indexing. Joint efforts between consumers and producers were the appropriate means of coping with specific problems.

Speaking particularly of the developing countries, Mr. Parsky said that it was important to emphasize that trade in commodities was not simply a question of developing countries trading raw materials to developed countries in exchange for manufactured goods. Most developing countries were dependent on imports of fuel, raw materials and, often, food.

Any attempt to fix prices would ultimately run into trouble. Price indexing would strengthen those least in need of help.

Most raw materials production still took place in the industrial countries, and the industrial countries would be the ones to benefit from any price indexation. The industrial countries would be the ones to benefit from any price indexation.

Mr. Parsky said that while the United States Government was willing to discuss with producers and other consumers the problems posed by highly volatile price movements, "we have made it clear that we will not consider agreements that have the effect of sustaining prices above market levels. On the contrary, we will not participate in such agreements."

Singapore is studying a feasibility report which has been drawn up for the Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association. Although the connection between rubber and gold seems tenuous, the fact is that the bulk of commodity trading know-how in the area lies with the association and its members are pioneering efforts to set up commodity markets.

Two leading rubber brokers, accompanied by a MAS official, examined the markets in London, Zurich, Hongkong, New York, Chicago and Winnipeg before the report was drawn up.

The main conclusion of the report is that a gold exchange could be established and would favour the idea. The Winnipeg market, the Chicago international monetary market and the Singapore rubber market would probably be used as models, with administration in the hands of the Rubber Association.

Nevertheless, there are doubts whether enough business could be whipped up to support such a market.

In contrast, Charles Stahl, president of the Economic News Agency and publisher of *Commodity Market Comments*, thinks that a Singapore gold market would be viable and would be capable of capturing the Asian market in gold.

## Foreign Exchange

The pound held steady on news that the June United Kingdom visible trade deficit rose to \$169m from \$16m in May. It closed 80 points down on the day at \$2.1925.

## Spot Position of Sterling

Market rates (per £100) as at 11.15 a.m. July 15, 1975.

Location	Rate
New York	100.00
London	100.00
Frankfurt	100.00
Paris	100.00
Geneva	100.00
Basel	100.00
Brussels	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Copenhagen	100.00
Helsinki	100.00
Tokyo	100.00
Osaka	100.00
Manila	100.00
Bombay	100.00
Calcutta	100.00
Rangoon	100.00
Singapore	100.00
Colombo	100.00
Madras	100.00
Batavia	100.00
Sourabaya	100.00
Manila	100.00
Bombay	100.00
Calcutta	100.00
Rangoon	100.00
Singapore	100.00
Colombo	100.00
Madras	100.00
Batavia	100.00
Sourabaya	100.00

## Forward Levels

Prime Bank Bill (12 months) 100.00

1 month 100.00

3 months 100.00

6 months 100.00

12 months 100.00

18 months 100.00

24 months 100.00

30 months 100.00

36 months 100.00

42 months 100.00

48 months 100.00

54 months 100.00

60 months 100.00

66 months 100.00

72 months 100.00

78 months 100.00

84 months 100.00

90 months 100.00

96 months 100.00

102 months 100.00

108 months 100.00

114 months 100.00

120 months 100.00

## Gold

Gold (1000 gms) 100.00

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## Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	9 1/2%
C. Moore & Co.	9 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2%
Midland Bank	9 1/2%
Nat Westminster	9 1/2%
Shenley Trust	11 1/2%
20th Century Bank	11 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2%

## Recent Issues

Company	Amount	Price	Yield	Div	P/E
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

## UK metal stocks

Company	Amount	Price	Yield	Div	P/E
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
British Overseas Airways	100,000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

## Great technical problems

Mr. Parsky said that the technical problems of indexation were great. Some price ratio between a commodity and what it was indexed to was assumed, but this ratio would be questioned depending on the time period selected.

It would be difficult to choose a basket of goods against which to index a commodity; different countries had different import compositions which changed over a period of time.

But the best argument against indexation might be the actual record of the purchasing power of commodity earnings. World market prices of most non-energy commodities had

## Move to set up a gold exchange

Whether or not to try to establish a spot and futures gold exchange is a question exercising the minds of some authorities in Singapore where there is a desire to establish commodity markets as part of general economic development.

The Monetary Authority of

## Wall Street

New York, July 14.—On the New York Stock Exchange today, shares showed a slightly firmer tone near mid-session, helped in part by a record decline in May United States manufacturing and trade indexes.

But analysts said demand for stocks was restrained a bit by the 1-point increase to 7 1/2 per cent in the prime interest rate by two banks following a similar move by the large First National City Bank on Friday.

At 1 p.m. today, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was up by 0.62 to 871.71.—Reuter.

## THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS WILL BE OPENED AND CLOSED ON THURSDAY, 17th JULY 1975

## 13 1/2 per cent TREASURY LOAN, 1997

ISSUE OF £750,000,000 AT £94.50 PER CENT

PAYABLE IN FULL ON APPLICATION INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 22nd JANUARY AND 22nd JULY

The Loan is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Taxation of Income Act 1963, as amended, and will be treated as a loan for the purposes of the provisions of Section 2 of the Trustee Act 1925. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the Loan to be admitted to the Official List.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive applications for the above Loan. The principal of and interest on the Loan will be a charge on the National Loans Fund with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. The Loan will be repaid at par on 22nd January 1997.

The Loan will be issued in the form of stock which will be registered at the Bank of England. The 1975 dividend on the Loan will be payable in cash or by cheque. The interest will be payable half-yearly on 22nd January and 22nd July. The first payment will be made on 22nd January 1976 at the rate of 13 1/2 per cent on the nominal value of the Loan. The interest will be payable in cash or by cheque. The interest will be payable half-yearly on 22nd January and 22nd July. The first payment will be made on 22nd January 1976 at the rate of 13 1/2 per cent on the nominal value of the Loan. The interest will be payable in cash or by cheque.



ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began July 14. Dealings End July 25. § Contango Day, July 28. Settlement Day, Aug 5.  
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]



## Where but Rhodes does the sun shine 14 hours a day?

That's what you can expect in July. In August or September you shiver along on 12 or 13 hours with only the swimming, boating, sight-seeing, bargain-hunting and night-life to divert you. Still, from £148 for a fortnight half board it's worth seeing a travel agent quickly.

### THOMSON HOLIDAYS

ATOL 1528C  
\*Prices are subject to availability, are inclusive of fuel and currency cost changes.

### Appointments Vacant Also on pages 13 and 27

#### GENERAL VACANCIES

#### PRODUCTION MANAGER (Ref. OFF/PM)

Central London c £3,250  
The Advertising Periodicals Division of the Link House Group requires a Production Manager for a highly successful and well established weekly periodical. The position involves the day-to-day management of the production of the periodical, including the selection of copy, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall quality of the publication and for ensuring that it is delivered to the printer on time and within budget.

#### ASSISTANT PRODUCTION MANAGER (Ref. OFF/APM)

c £2,250  
An Assistant Production Manager is also required for the above periodical. The successful candidate will be responsible for assisting the Production Manager in the day-to-day management of the production process, including the selection of copy, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

All applications will be treated in strict confidence. Write to the Editor, The Times, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. The successful candidate will be invited for an interview.

#### DEAL WITH PEOPLE LONDON or MANCHESTER

As one of the largest British Employment Agencies, we have a large number of vacancies in the fields of sales, marketing, and general management. We are looking for people who are confident, energetic, and able to deal with people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

Ring: 01-588 1031

#### ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL LIMITED

63 Moorgate, London, EC2

#### A CAREER IN PERSONNEL

circa £2,800 in first year  
CENTRAL AND OUTER LONDON  
MANCHESTER & CARDIFF

The largest U.K. Group of Employment Agencies for Professional and Executive Personnel is now recruiting for a number of positions in the fields of sales, marketing, and general management. We are looking for people who are confident, energetic, and able to deal with people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

Ring: 01-588 1031

#### APPOINTMENTS AT P.E.P. FOR RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

P.E.P. is a leading research organization in the fields of psychology, sociology, and general management. We are looking for people who are confident, energetic, and able to deal with people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

#### EDITOR

Required by Time Life Books, a leading publisher of books and magazines. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

#### PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

The County of North Yorkshire is looking for people who are confident, energetic, and able to deal with people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

#### COUNTY OF NORTH YORKSHIRE

The County of North Yorkshire is looking for people who are confident, energetic, and able to deal with people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

#### APPOINTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICER

The County of North Yorkshire is looking for people who are confident, energetic, and able to deal with people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

#### HIGH CAREER SUITS YOU BEST?

We are looking for people who are confident, energetic, and able to deal with people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

#### CAREER ANALYSIS

We are looking for people who are confident, energetic, and able to deal with people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

#### EXHIBITIONS

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#### OFFICE SUPERVISOR

We are looking for people who are confident, energetic, and able to deal with people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

#### CONTROLLED 25+ with 10 years exp.

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#### ATTENTION ASSISTANT who is fully qualified in the field of

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#### EDUCATION LEADERS

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## Head north to a 'private' beach

It was high summer in one of southern Europe's busiest, and most tourist-conscious, countries. But the only other occupant of the half-mile long beach was an inquisitive seagull perched on the bottom of an upturned dinghy.

There was nothing wrong with the beach. Fine shingle, a way to sand, which sloped down to a mottled azure sea. Behind the beach were a row of saplings, then fields leading up towards gently rolling hills. The water was warm, clear and inviting. After a while I began to feel that even the seagull was intruding.

It is still possible to find a beach like that, all to your self, in northern Greece and the Greek islands. But many of the islands, particularly Corfu and Cyclades group, are crowded this summer—so for a "get away from it all" Greek holiday the secret is to head north.

Near Thessalonika, the second city of Greece, is the Halkidiki peninsula, hanging into the Aegean like a huge three-fingered hand, and, as yet, still virtually untouched by the developers. The area has been opened up to British visitors by the introduction of direct British Airways flights between London and Thessalonika.

Another spot in Greece which is not crowded this year is Rhodes, the legendary home of Helios the sun god, off the Turkish coast. The island's tourist industry has not yet recovered from last year's political troubles in the area, with the result that there are now some summer bargains to be found there.

Inclusive prices for a week's holiday from London, for example, start as low as £69 (Thomson Holidays' "Wayfarer"). Athens, despite being uncomfortably hot in high summer, is usually short of rooms, but you can still get there with Sovereign (From £104 for a week), and most operators can take you to the adjacent seaside resorts.

Shopping in the city is also good, and although the waterfront is polluted, boats will whisk you to neighbouring beaches run by the tourist authorities which are both clean and meticulously maintained.

How much better, though, to find your own beach and to sunbathe and swim in the sea rather than be squeezed by car, you can be on the sandy shore of some village far to the south of Thessalonika; in two hours you can be in the heart of the Halkidiki peninsula, where there is still room to be alone.

"My" beach was close to the most westerly "finger" of the peninsula, Kassandria—but I do not think I will reveal any more specific information than that. The central promontory, Sithonia, is perhaps the loveliest, with superb beaches of white sand backed by pine woods.

And the third, and most easterly, promontory is of course Mount Athos—the "Holy Mountain" which is still a semi-autonomous religious community. You need a special permit (obtainable in Thessalonika) to visit it, and all women are banned from the mountain. It is easier, perhaps, to view the monasteries by boat.

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### If anyone can get you to Greece we can.

Services between 15th July and 30th September are:  
ATHENS Three flights a day on all weekdays except Wednesday and Friday, when there are two flights a day.  
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5th July 2-6 beds  
6th July 2-6 beds  
7th July 2-6 beds  
8th July 2-6 beds  
9th July 2-6 beds  
10th July 2-6 beds  
11th July 2-6 beds  
12th July 2-6 beds  
13th July 2-6 beds  
14th July 2-6 beds  
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20th July 2-6 beds  
21st July 2-6 beds  
22nd July 2-6 beds  
23rd July 2-6 beds  
24th July 2-6 beds  
25th July 2-6 beds  
26th July 2-6 beds  
27th July 2-6 beds  
28th July 2-6 beds  
29th July 2-6 beds  
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Prices p.p. 2 weeks inc. travel, meals, drinks, etc. £150-£170.

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Some of them are positively horrid!

Barren lumps of rock leading out of water, where only Tarzan could swim, or worse still, island beaches where only bodies lay as dead as at any popular Spanish resort.

Sunned holidays operate exclusively in the Greek islands and to date have only found four islands that live up to the high standards we demand.

Our four islands are clean, uncrowded, unpolluted, have no high rise hotels, and are all beautiful. On all of them, even at the height of the season it is possible to find quiet, even at the height of the season it is possible to find quiet, even at the height of the season it is possible to find quiet.

We know the Greek islands, we go nowhere else.

### SUNMED HOLIDAYS

157 Kensington High Street, London, W8  
Tel.: 01-937 3607 (24 hr. phone service)  
A Government bonded operator. ATOL 382B

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If you're looking for something different, JUST CRETE can offer you a selection of interesting and unusual holidays—Crete, a Greek island, a village house, a sea cave, a modern villa. We can give you immediate confirmation.

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return £48  
Some seats still left, returning London/Athens 29, Sept. 01-599 7206. 24 hr. phone service. Athens, Glyfada, etc.

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### LECTURER IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

Faculty of Education  
Applicants should hold a degree in education or a related subject, and have completed a higher degree, and have clinical experience in special education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

### LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY (Sociology of Industry)

Preference may be given to applicants with research and teaching experience in the field of sociology of industry, and to those with a degree in sociology of industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

### LECTURER IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Any field, though preference may be given to those with experience in the field of anthropology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

### LECTURER IN STATISTICS

Applicants should possess a degree in statistics, and have completed a higher degree, and have experience in the field of statistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

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Applicants should possess a degree in biology, and have completed a higher degree, and have experience in the field of biology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

### LECTURER IN BIOLOGY (General Course)

Applicants should possess a degree in biology, and have completed a higher degree, and have experience in the field of biology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

### LECTURER IN BIOLOGY (First Year Course)

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

### LECTURER IN BIOLOGY (Vertebrate Physiology)

The applicant is required to have a degree in biology, and have completed a higher degree, and have experience in the field of biology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

### LECTURER IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS

The Department will be particularly interested in applicants with experience in the field of applied mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

### LECTURER IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applicants are particularly sought from persons qualified in the field of agricultural economics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

### LECTURER IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Applicants should preferably hold tertiary qualifications in the field of industrial relations, and have experience in the field of industrial relations. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the business, including the selection of staff, the arrangement of the layout, and the coordination of the printing process.

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return £48  
Some seats still left, returning London/Athens 29, Sept. 01-599 720



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For more details and interview please apply to Mr. J. G. 01-610 6222.

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